

THE AMERICAN

20c • MAY 1968

LEGION

MAGAZINE

WHERE DOES BRITAIN'S RETREAT FROM THE EAST LEAVE US?

by Gerald Steibel



OUR VERY FIRST AIR MAIL FLIGHT

•
TRIAL BY JURY

•
FUN WITH NUMBERS AND NUMBERS GAMES

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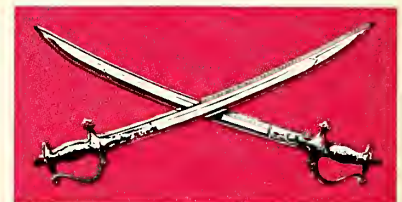
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LEGION

Magazine

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LETTERS

> TO THE EDITOR <

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

THE CRISIS IN MONEY

SIR: "What's Happening to Money" (March), the Q&A interview with Dr. Charles E. Walker, was the most interesting, lucid and informative I have ever read on this subject, one in which I, like every citizen of this country, have an extremely vital interest.

J. WAYNE HAMILTON
Brookhaven, Pa.

SIR: Thank you for the excellent article on the money crisis. It is the best explanation on the situation that I have seen—simple, direct and to the point. Dr. Walker's remarks should be required reading for all of official Washington.

H. S. BOQUIST
Minneapolis, Minn.

SIR: The interview with Dr. Walker was most enlightening and timely. Moreover, it brought out, very clearly but with great restraint, just where the blame rests for our terrible fiscal predicament.

EDMOND R. FOSTER
Newton Highlands, Mass.

SIR: The entire news staff here at Mutual has read, and re-read, the article with the greatest interest, and it has become the most useful explanation yet of this most complex of problems. For the first time, indeed, we now have a basic understanding of the whys and wherefores of the situation, thanks to the detailed handling of the Q&A.

PHILIP CLARKE
Mutual Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

SIR: I have interviewed Dr. Walker on my financial news report over Mutual, and I compliment you on getting him to explain in everyday terms on your pages one of the most complicated and yet important economic concerns of our time. Thank you for the service to the American people.

FRANK SINGISER
Mutual Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

STRATEGY IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

SIR: John Clagett's article, "The Military Strategy of the American Revolution" (March), certainly made the war's cam-

paigns live. I enjoyed it very much.

However, there is a reference to the Battle of Hubbardton that gives an erroneous impression. The Battle of Hubbardton was fought before the Battle of Bennington, not after. The action at Hubbardton took place on July 7, 1777, and the Continentals (Green Mountain Boys) were forced to yield the field when Hessian reinforcements arrived. The Battle of Bennington was not fought until August 16, 1777.

JOHN A. ELIOT
Milford, Conn.

Prof. Clagett agrees and says: "Oops!"

NEW PROGRAMS FOR THE LEGION?

SIR: Congratulations to National Commander Galbraith for his March essay "New Programs for the Legion?" Instead of enumerating two or three pet theories of his own to help solve the "poverty, crime, slum, ghetto" problems, he has called for a massive input of ideas by all Americans who wish to see a better America. It is tremendously encouraging to see an open-minded, open-hearted appeal made in behalf of our urban problems by a man coming from a very small town where such problems might never come to exist. It is ironic but true that those removed from a problem can sometimes be the most impartial and constructive in seeking solutions. The Commander's call for all to participate with constructive ideas that can in turn be woven into a fabric of success represents the true expert—the person who realizes that the talents of all Americans of good will are needed if we are to solve the problems confronting us today.

DAVID STAHLER
Omaha, Nebr.

"THE YOUNG STALIN"

SIR: In the February issue your reviewer dismissed my recent book, "The Young Stalin," as a "dry account" of Stalin's early life. Max Lerner described "The Young Stalin" as a "triumph of biography"; The Chicago Tribune and The Washington Post selected it as one of the twenty-five best biographies of 1967 and one of the "100 notable books of 1967"; The New Yorker called it "invaluable"; The Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch noted that it "should be included in any serious study of our fateful time"; the critical Library Journal "highly recommended" it for "general and informed readers"; and The Houston Post concluded that it "was graced with good scholarship and an engaging style."

Among other favorable—and some unfavorable—reviews, none left the reader hanging on that "dry" cliff.

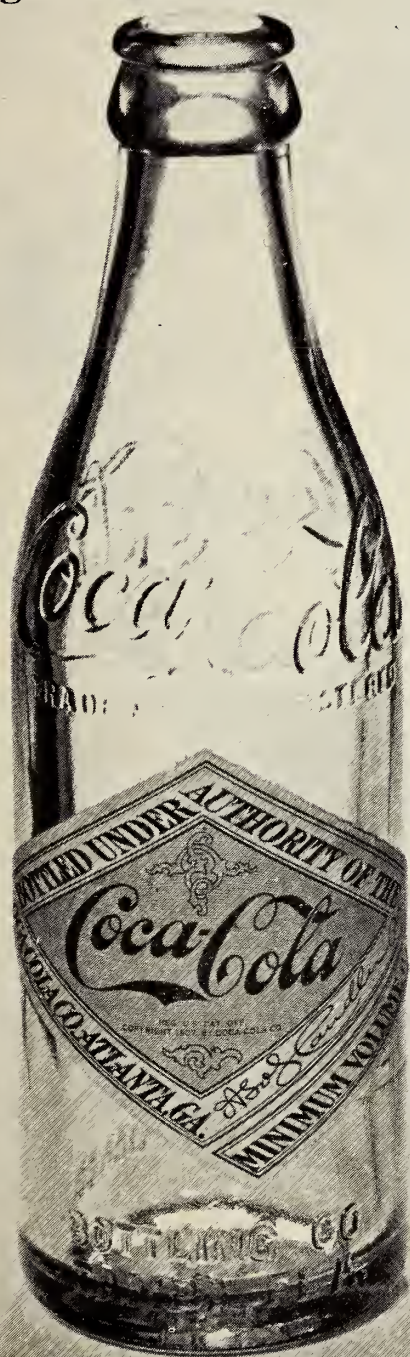
EDWARD ELLIS SMITH
Atherton, Calif.

We give our reviewer a free hand, and reviewing is nothing if the reviewer may not give his own opinion. But Mr. Smith is clearly entitled to his day in court when he can cite so many reviewers who see his "The Young Stalin" so differently.

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EDITOR'S CORNER

MIXED UP . . . BUT GOOD

COL. C. V. GLINES, who is nearing retirement from the Air Force (rounding out his career in Alaska), has written a number of nostalgic books and articles on aviation, including co-authorship of what is probably the classic book on the DC-3. In this issue, he is the author of our article, "The Somewhat Mixed Up

Events of Our Very First Air Mail Flight," on page 20. He will have more on this subject, and other bits of aviation history, in his next book, out soon. Publisher will be D. Van Nostrand. Its title: "The Saga of the Air Mail." We put the title on his article in this issue, after reading it and deciding "somewhat mixed up" is quite apt.

If titles could only be long enough, we'd have gone further, and pointed out that air mail of a sort had already been flown for seven years, starting on Long Island in 1911. But these earlier flights were the "feelers." Scheduled U.S. mail flight over an intercity route began with Col. Glines' story of events in May 1918.



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. . . OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE

OUR PERSONAL REACTION to President Johnson's March 31 statement that he won't run again is that he is going to let the people of the United States shoulder their responsibilities, for better or worse.

He decided, as we read him, that too many Americans had fallen too deeply into the habit of letting the man in the White House carry the load while they yelped at his heels.

Winston Churchill said that he did not take office to preside over the dissolution of the British Empire. That was at a time when the dissolution was inevitable, and he was glad to be out of it.

President Johnson, we think, was saying that if, at the peak of its powers, the United States is to adopt a policy of surrender, or to take the easy road without looking where it goes, then the people must make the decision knowing that they are deciding.

By withdrawing his heels he is forcing the country to come to grips with its problems. He has divested all of us of the luxury of yelping in perilous times, and forced each and every voter—as well as every party convention delegate—to make his own decisions and live with them as his own. Mr. J. killed the meaning of "protest vote." He put us on our mettle to vote for something clear and sensible, or do the yelping at ourselves.

BRAIN TEASERS

IN OUR MEMORY we have not published an article on numbers, math, problems and puzzles, and we don't have much to go by to decide if only a handful of our readers or jillions of them will enjoy Leavitt A. Knight's "Fun With Numbers and Numbers Games," on page 26. His problems, games and tricks aren't all new by any means, but the older ones include many of those which we think are among the best that have gone the rounds. Some of his comments on how people react to puzzles and problems in logic are amusing, and some are, perhaps, of real interest—including his guesses as to why math is tougher for a lot of people than it ought to be.

CORRECTION

EDWIN H. POWERS, Ass't PR Director of the American National Red Cross, writes us from Washington that Tom Mahoney's piece on "The Red Cross in Flood and War" (April) is "the best and most comprehensive magazine article on Red Cross activities we've seen in many a year." However, we make haste to correct one error he points out. E. Roland Harriman is the current Red Cross nat'l chairman, not his brother, W. Averell Harriman, as we had it on page 57, April.

HOW TO BEAT YOUR WIFE

WE ARE INDEBTED to Mr. George Leonard, of Norco, Calif., for steering us to something we've been seeking all our lives—that is, the way to have the last word in an argument.

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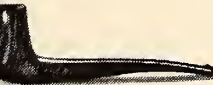


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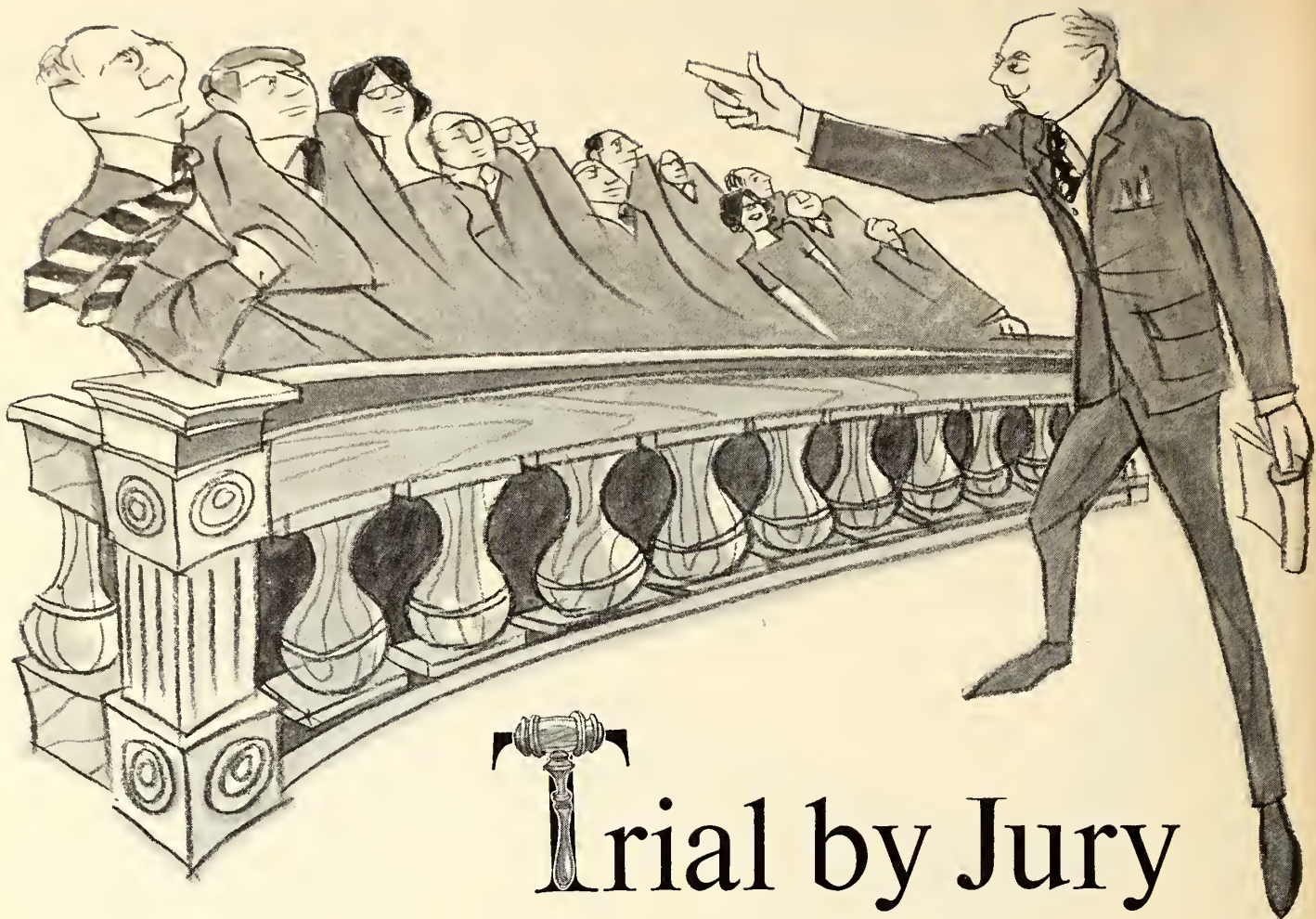
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Trial by Jury

By **DOROTHY BRANT WARNICK**

THE AMERICAN BAR Association has recently been involved in a study dealing in part with possible restrictions on the reporting of crimes and court procedures in the press, to come closer, perhaps, to the long standing rules in England. There, trying cases in the press when they are still being tried in court has long been abhorrent.

Among the matters taken up in the Bar Association study is the protection of juries and jury members from undue public pressures. A recent case here in Ohio (where this writer lives) has raised not only the question of the subjection of jurors to personal pressures (*after* the decision in this case) but it has led some people to dig up anew many old questions about the merits of the jury system itself.

The jury in this case sent to the death row the youngest person so committed in the nation.

"What kind of monsters were on that jury, anyhow?" was the question soon being frequently asked, not only in Painesville, Ohio, where the trial took place, but in Columbus, in Cleveland and soon all over the world.

This furor was brought about by the conviction of a youth, only turned 16, for murder in the first degree with no recommendation for mercy.

In Ohio, this means the boy must be sentenced to death in the electric chair and he is at this writing awaiting that fate at the Ohio Penitentiary.

The story began on May 5, 1967. Mr. and Mrs. Alex Urban were driving home when, suddenly, the figure of a woman loomed in front of their car—a woman disheveled, somewhat dazed, dripping wet. They stopped. She ran to them, crying that her husband was in the river and would they please help. Fearfully, she looked about and said, "I'm afraid Freddie will come back to kill me."

Urban scrambled down an embankment to the water. He determined that the husband was beyond help and the police were called.

A grisly tale unfolded. The woman said her son had tried to kill her, had stabbed his father and had then knocked her unconscious.

Somehow after that, both she and her husband were stuffed into the trunk of the family car, driven some distance from the home and dumped down the bank into the water.

The youth, only 15 at the time, was arrested the same night, having spent the intervening hours at a local skating rink with his friends.

The trial of Fred Escherick, Jr., ended Wednesday, December 6, 1967. His mother had testified against him. His favorite uncle had testified against him. The jury deliberated about nine hours.

The judge was visibly shaken when he heard the verdict, said the Cleveland Press. His eyes, the Press reported, filled with tears as he gazed upon the sobbing youth he must condemn to death and he hurriedly retired to his chambers.

The defense attorneys, who had argued that the stabbing of the father was accidental and the attack on the mother was intended only to knock her out so that the boy could complete his elaborate scheme of running away, were stunned.

Even the prosecutors, who had ended their plea with, "If you want to show this boy mercy, show him the same kind of mercy he showed his parents," displayed "personal consternation," wrote Press reporter Tony Natale.

The community became aroused. How could a jury convict a boy, or, as his attorneys referred to him, "a baby who

ILLUSTRATED BY HOWARD MUNCE

was not allowed out of his playpen," with no recommendation for mercy? Soon, after the news media circulated the story, letters of protest came from as far away as Brazil and Belgium, while a petition from Ireland contained 46 signatures of people protesting capital punishment for a 16-year-old.

The jury, of course, was doing the duty it had been called upon to do, distasteful as the task was, by bringing in the lawful verdict that its members honestly felt suited the crime. The judge had charged them with the responsibility of making the decision upon the evidence. The prosecutor had demanded the verdict of first degree, and had explained just how merciful he felt they should be.

They were not told to be swayed by the youth of the defendant. They were not told to permit their personal feelings to intervene. They were told to judge the case on the facts and to administer the verdict the state allowed. The result was termed "shocking."

The jurors, contacted by reporters, were pressed for an explanation of their action—called upon to explain their "horrid deed," as though they themselves were on trial.

In their own defense, they told how the pictures of the victim were the main convincing factor. After observing the colored blowups of the father, showing his mutilated head, brought about, according to testimony in the trial, by the son kicking him repeatedly, they had asked each other, "How can you show mercy to a boy who has done something like this?"

This is not the first time a jury has been criticized. There are times when the criticism is different but equally abusive. Then you may hear such comments as, "What kind of nuts were on that jury anyhow to let a monster like that go free?"

All of which furnishes fodder for age-old arguments against the entire jury system.

As usual in any controversy, arguments on both sides of the question sound convincing by themselves. The late federal circuit court judge, Jerome Frank, likened a jury to 12 men performing an appendectomy with only an hour's lecture on surgical instruments. Said he, "If a surgeon were to call in 12 men, untrained in surgery, give them an hour's talk on the instruments used on appendectomies and let them remove the patient's appendix, we would be appalled. Yet similar operations on men's legal rights are performed every day..."

But an equally well-known California federal judge, Lewis Goodman, says in turn that just because a layman "cannot perform a surgical operation does not mean he cannot recognize a question of fact or use his common sense and

then decide who is telling the truth."

Who is right? How have juries performed generally? Have they been just? Unjust? Is there another system that would be better? Would, as many authorities have suggested, trial by judge, or a panel of judges, be the answer? How have such judges or panels performed in comparison? How much does the average man even know about the details of the jury system?



Juries don't tend to take small things too seriously. One was too amused to convict a man who hid keys that had been left in an unoccupied police patrol car.

There are two different kinds of juries in the United States—grand and petit. Grand, used only in criminal matters, usually has from 16 to 23 members. The grand jury does not decide guilt or innocence, but rather whether there should be a trial. Has a crime been committed? If so, is there a reasonable probability that the accused has committed the crime? If they believe there is sufficient evidence to warrant a trial, they issue an indictment. If the trial that follows is heard by a jury, it is a petit (or trial) jury that hears it.

A trial jury is usually composed of 12 members whose decision determines guilt or innocence in criminal court trials, and renders judgment in civil cases such as lawsuits.

Age requirements for jury service vary, although the most generally accepted practice in the United States is for jurors to be between the ages of 21 and 70, if otherwise qualified.

"Otherwise qualified" usually means being a United States citizen, a resident of the area within the court's jurisdiction, having no criminal record and being physically and mentally fit.

Not everyone who meets these qualifications, however, must serve. Exemptions are given to women in some states

because of their sex. Other exemptions vary according to state, but are given to persons whose duties to the public prevent them from leaving their employment for periods of time necessary to serve as jurors. For the most part, those exempt are doctors, nurses, teachers, lawyers, clergymen, firemen, policemen and dentists. But printers and linotype operators, bank cashiers, express agents and persons observing Saturday as Sabbath are exempt in some states. Others may be excused for satisfactory cause.

In the process of selecting jurors, names are drawn by random choice from various sources, including voter registrations, tax rolls, telephone books, street directories or other existing lists. An immediate screening process eliminates

anyone with a criminal record and those exempt due to their profession.

The balance of the names is inserted into a box, locked, sealed and safeguarded until such time as prospective jurors are needed at the beginning of a new term of court. At this time, the box is unlocked and the seal broken in public. When the desired number of names is drawn, the box is again locked, sealed and returned to a place for safekeeping.

Those whose names have been drawn are not yet jurors. They are called veniremen, and the list of such veniremen is available to anyone. Typically, they report in person to join a large panel of veniremen in a courthouse from whom jurors will be chosen as needed.

A venireman may report for many days without being placed on a jury. Sometimes those who have not been called to a jury panel before midday are sent home and told to report again the next morning.

Occasionally, mix-ups occur in the calling of veniremen to juries. In Colorado, Sylvano Roybal, a defendant in a \$12,000 damage suit, was called upon to serve as a juror in the case of one Sylvano Roybal. And, in Wisconsin, a case which brought a bit of levity to the otherwise rather trying process of jury

Trial by Jury

selection came about when a woman asked to be excused because she had to take care of her elderly mother. She was 85, her mother 103. Request granted.

When veniremen are called from their waiting room to a jury-panel-in-the-making, they are questioned one by one by the opposing attorneys in a method called *voir dire*. That's French for "to see and to say," but you might translate it as "look at 'em and talk to 'em."

Even with this process, a jury is usually impanelled in 20 minutes to an hour without publicity. It is the rare, but much publicized, case in which *voir dire* takes weeks—sometimes longer than the trial itself—that brings about criticism of this system.

The impanelling of the Escherick jury went smoothly, with no indication of events to follow. On the other hand, in the case of Richard Speck, accused murderer of eight student nurses in Chicago, *voir dire* took 27 days during which 610 veniremen were questioned before a 12-man jury was finally seated. In another Chicago case, after five weeks of attempting to find a jury, the defense successfully moved for a bench trial (by judge) without jury. This was the murder case of Robert Lassiter, charged with starting a tavern fire that killed 13 people.

A venireman may be dismissed from a jury that is being formed and be sent back to await assignment to a different jury, either for cause or for no cause. The court may dismiss him for cause if it is found that his opinions or prejudices might affect his judgment in the case, or if he is opposed to the death penalty in a case which might call for it.

A prospective juror in Buffalo was asked: "Do you believe in capital punishment?"

"Not by death," was his reply. He was excused.

The lawyers on both sides are given a limited number of "preemptory challenges," which give them the right to excuse a juror without stating a cause. A friend of mine was literally excused because he raised his eyebrows at a question an attorney asked another member of a panel. Once a lawyer has exhausted his preemptory challenges, he may have other veniremen dismissed only by satisfying the court that there is cause.

It was not for nothing that Percy Foreman devoted much time to *voir dire* in the Candy Mossler (accused of murdering her wealthy husband) case. Said he: "Once we chose the jury, I knew we were in. They had promised to consider only murder as the crime—not sex."

Since many crimes are the outgrowth of situations in which some form of immorality preceded them, it is a constant fear of defense attorneys that juries will find their clients guilty of the crime because they disapprove of related immorality, though that is not what the trial is about.

In cases where it is germane, defense attorneys frequently ask jurors. "Will you disregard the defendant's adultery?" If 12 jurors promise to do so, it is a safe bet that a majority will hold the rest to that promise after they retire to consider a verdict.

The entire process of *voir dire* is challenged in a case being considered by the Supreme Court at this writing. William C. Witherspoon, 42, a condemned murderer, is appealing his death sentence. He claims that potential jurors, having scruples about the death penalty, were disqualified by the prosecution. Therefore, he was denied his constitutional right to trial by an impartial jury. The issue seems to be that a defendant has a right to have jurors who disapprove of the law.

There are other regulations concerning people who serve on juries. One is that they may not be recalled for duty within a certain period varying from one to three years. However, an unusual case came to light in Cleveland recently. A woman had been called five times during the past year and each time she faithfully served. Upon receiving a sixth notice to report, she objected and her strange tour of duty became known. She was excused.

Payment for jury duty is quite modest. The amount varies. In many areas, the fee is \$5 per day, with some allowance for travel expenses. Some firms pay an employee's full salary while he is serving, others may deduct from this salary the money he receives for his jury service.

The origin of the jury trial in this country can be traced back to the U.S. founding fathers. They knew their English history and had high regard for the jury as an instrument of justice. In England, the right to trial by jury had been slowly and painfully won. Before that, many harsh sentences that juries would never have approved were handed down by judges.

The men who wrote the U.S. Constitution believed that an ironclad right to jury trial was the only sure guarantee against capricious decisions by government authorities. Under Article III, Section 2 of the Constitution, there is the statement: "The Trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed. . . ."

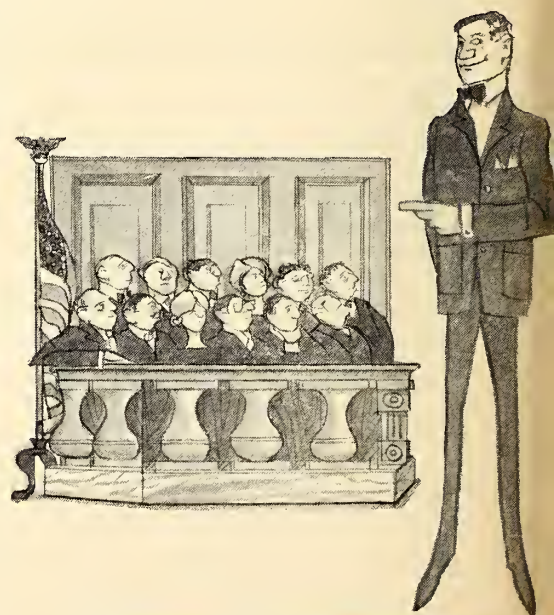
While the jury system is accepted in the United States as a matter of course, as well as a matter of right, and exists in the British Isles, it is by no means a uni-

versally accepted process of determining disputes. The United States probably accounts for not less than 80% of all criminal jury trials in the world today. Even England has abolished the civil jury, and criminal cases are increasingly settled by judges. Where there is a jury in England, there is no *voir dire*. Jurors are simply called and no questions asked.

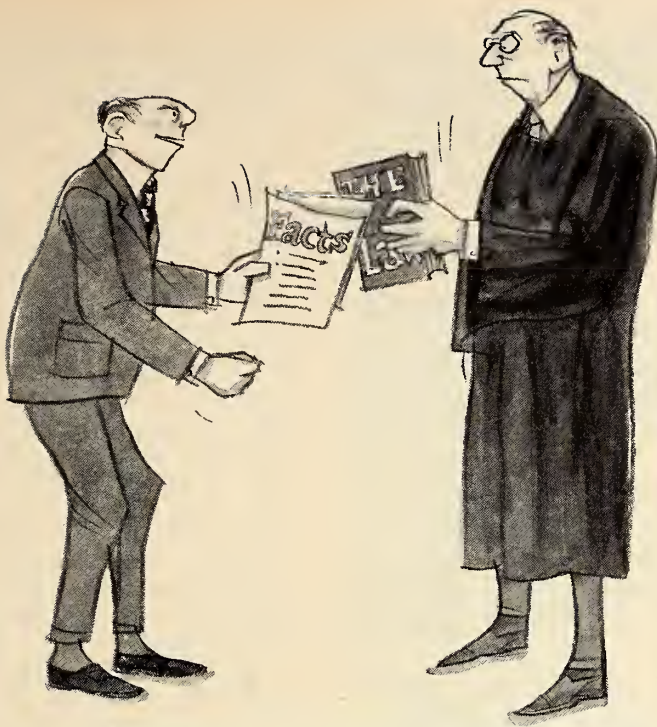
In many other countries, such as Holland, Luxembourg and Portugal, trial by jury has been abolished altogether and replaced with trial by learned judges. Germany and France, while retaining the jury in name, use a mixed tribunal in a variety of numerical combinations, such as six jurors and three judges, or seven jurors and three judges, and so forth. In fact, such mixed tribunals are the predominant mode of trial throughout central, eastern and northern Europe.

Yet, history attributes to juries the responsibility for changing many injustices. Even in the 18th and early 19th centuries, juries indicated the feeling of the people against harsh, outmoded or oppressive laws. Held to finding the facts, their findings would often really judge the law. They simply would not bring in a verdict of guilty if conviction for stealing a loaf of bread meant hanging or transportation to Australia. They were primarily responsible for abolishing such punishments as banishment, mutilation, branding and tongue slitting.

Today, the jury system has critics who hold that it is too time-consuming. As court calendars become clogged and trials are delayed, sometimes for years, the jury system sometimes catches the blame. Others, however, place responsibility for consumption of time more on lawyers than on the system, or suggest



An increasing number of defendants seek trial by judge instead of jury, but in cer-

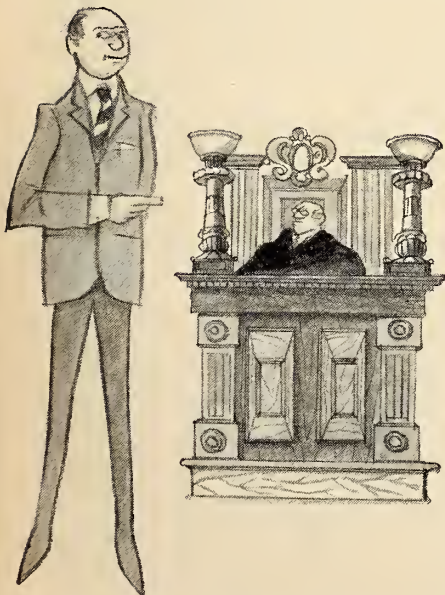


A jury is supposed to decide the facts, and the judge settles questions of law. But juries find ways to settle law questions.

that we can easily streamline jury operations.

One of the greatest time-wasters is the actual impanelling of the jury itself. As federal judge Oliver Gasch put it, "I see no reason why jury selection should be the slowest process in the American system of justice."

But attorneys see it differently. Each attorney wants to be satisfied that he has made the very best possible jury selection. According to F. Lee Bailey, "*Voir dire* is really the start of a criminal trial. If you do it carelessly, you can lose a case by the time you get a jury together."



tain kinds of cases they still want nothing but a jury, and that's their right.

If true—and most lawyers will insist that it is often true—that can be taken in reverse. If the jury selection settles the case, what meaning has the trial that follows?

Recently, a lawyer pressing for a jury he considered vital in a case involving a white woman injured in an auto driven by a Negro, was unable to impanel what he considered the "ideal" all-white, all-male jury, which he was sure would award his client a large sum. Because he had only so many challenges, he was forced to accept two women panelists. When the verdict brought in was for \$1, he was certain that he'd lost a better verdict when the jury was seated. The two women were convinced his client was faking and refused to budge from this amount.

Cost is another often criticized factor of the jury system. It has been roughly estimated that, in a city the size of New York, an average civil jury trial that may last only four days could cost the taxpayers \$3,000.

In addition, a rare case may call for the sequestering of the jury throughout the entire trial, such as the second trial of Cleveland's Dr. Samuel Sheppard. It was estimated that this alone added some \$350 per day to the usual cost of the trial.

Other critics like to question the nearly 15 million workdays lost from business and industry by jury attendance. The cost to jurors and/or their employers is put at some \$300 million a year.

Further, "An obstacle to jury improvement," writes Lewis Mayer in his book,

"The American Legal System," "is the exemption from jury duty of large classes of persons who would make excellent jurors." Yet, according to the National Observer, "Attorneys disagree over whether the best jury is composed of sophisticated, exceptionally intelligent persons or the 'common man.' Most want the latter because usually it's the common man who is on trial."

The "common man" thesis has just won out in a bill Congress has okayed and sent to the President to put an end to federal "blue ribbon" juries. These have been juries selected from persons nominated by "prominent citizens" in order to assure a high level of education and, presumably, judgment, in federal cases that deal with such complex things as tax law, anti-trust suits, etc.

Other criticism of juries is that they are "outmoded," "inefficient" and "unbalanced by emotions and prejudices of jurors." One study at the Research Center of the College of Business Administration at Fairleigh Dickinson University in New Jersey, showed that "characteristics, such as sex, age, education, occupation, religion, race, income, ethnic



Jury selection sometimes misfires, as in the case of a man called to serve on a jury that was trying his own case.

background, geographical background, marital status and political affiliation were all factors that swayed jurors in arriving at their decision."

From these obvious human truths comes a feeling that juries are extremely gullible and can easily be swayed by smart attorneys who play on their sympathies. The system is most suspect when attorneys choose those whose sympathies they feel will be easily aroused by the arguments they plan to

Trial by Jury

present. But is this really a critique of the system or a comment on unavoidable facts of humanity?

Judges have all the human characteristics of jurors, and these include not only sympathies but cruelty. One of the roots of the founding fathers' faith in the jury system is that several people will modify the extremes that one or two may go to. Another is that the permanent official status of a judge may slowly divorce him from the common touch. It would take justice rendered by a computer to rule out the human factor, be it in judge or jury. The judge in the Escherick case was emotionally involved if, as Natale reported, he left the courtroom with tears in his eyes, whispering, "I have never had to pronounce such a sentence. I have never. . . ."

It has been said that juries make mistakes and send innocent people to jail. It is true. Juries have been known to make such errors. One well-publicized case was the subject of a movie, *Northside 777*.

But they have no monopoly on mistakes. Judges can, and do, make them, too. While mistakes among 12 people may cancel out, there is no immediate check on a mistake by a single judge. And, when a panel of judges serves, it is certainly not true that they all agree. Consider the Supreme Court, which has often depended on a 5-4 vote. This is compared to juries which, for the most part, must be unanimous.

There are times when a decision by a panel of judges stirs more protest than the jury's decision in the Escherick case. Consider the case of Gareth Martinis, a judge's son, who was speedily acquitted by three of his father's colleagues on the Bronx Criminal Court in a 1963 trial on misdemeanor traffic charges after a three-car crash that killed five persons.

The swift verdict touched off widespread criticism, an investigation by the governor's office and an appeal, which resulted in an order for a new trial charging Martinis with homicide. But that was finally ruled to be "double jeopardy."

Or, a recent case in Cleveland, where three judges brought in a guilty verdict with a recommendation of mercy, saving the defendant from the electric chair. Detective Lt. Carl Delau, head of the Homicide Unit, was quite outspoken in his criticism. "If any case ever cried out for the electric chair, this was the one," he said. "We needed the death penalty here to aid us in suppression of vicious crimes." The defendant had brutally murdered an aged widow by beating her to death with his hands, after which he raped her. At the time he was under indictment for raping two other East Side

women, one a polio victim. Psychiatrists for both sides called him legally sane but mentally sick. The court's reasoning: "He is a sick man with an abnormal mind."

But what of the difference in the decisions of judges and juries? Do the facts show that juries, with all their faults, are incapable of making just and fair decisions?

Jury supporters note that there is no evidence that jury decisions are less accurate or fair than judicial ones.



Some classes of persons are exempt from jury duty. Others get off too, such as a woman of 85 who tended her mother.

In Michigan recently, a comparison of 2,000 jury and non-jury trials brought the conclusion that the differences in results were insubstantial.

And, in Chicago, judges agreed that in 95% of a group of cases studied, the jury conclusions were understandable and justifiable.

But perhaps the most massive study of all, and certainly the only one of its kind to date, is reported in a recent book, "The American Jury," by Harry Kalven, Jr., and Hans Zeisel. Lavishly financed by the Ford Foundation at the University of Chicago Law School, it is a detailed report on the extent of disagreement between judge and jury, and why.

The findings were based on answers regarding approximately 3,500 jury cases tried before some 555 judges who were asked to report how the jury decided the case, how they would have de-

cided it had it been tried before them without a jury, and why they and the jury disagreed, if they did.

Although the statistics are too complex to be outlined here, the authors wound up as warm, admiring defenders of the jury.

Over-all figures showed that judge and jury agreed in 75% of the cases. In those in which they disagreed, however, the long-held theories about juries seemed to have been fulfilled. Juries did tend to be more lenient than judges, partly because they have a peculiar justice all their own. They are more ready than judges to nullify unpopular laws. They tend to believe that the law must be tempered with mercy. They give their sympathy to the defendant who takes the stand and who has no previous record. They tend to be sympathetic toward youth, comeliness and motherhood, but only in close cases and only after heeding the weight of the evidence presented.

It emerges very clearly, however, that jurors are not the simple souls they have long been accused of being nor that evidence is too difficult for them.

When jurors disagreed with the judge, they usually did so because they had a broader sense of justice than the law allowed the judge in a case. For example, juries resist penalizing a defendant who corrupts the already corrupted, as in the rape of an unchaste girl.

The jury is saying the rape laws are not always fair, but are weighted on the side of the female. While the law recognizes only the facts of the case, the jury is more concerned about a woman's character and earlier behavior than the judge. A twice-married and divorced woman of 33, who picked up her date at a dance, went to a nightclub with him and permitted him to drive her home over a lonely road, asked for what she got. That's the way the judge interpreted the jury's finding when it acquitted the man involved.

The theory that the defendant "has been punished enough" seems to crop up again and again in jury decisions. Thus, in a negligent auto homicide case where the victim was the defendant's intended bride, the jury felt his loss was punishment enough. As one judge termed this type of action, the jury exercised its "power of pardon."

The jury here has a magic power. Legally it cannot determine questions of law at all, but only if (in a criminal case) the defendant did or didn't do what he was charged with (with recommendations in some cases). But since the jury gives no reasons, it is perfectly free simply by saying "not guilty" really to mean "he's guilty but shouldn't be punished." By this device it can come close to doing what it pleases with the law.

(Continued on page 53)

SEEING HISTORIC AMERICA #45

—A travel series for motorists

(Readers may find this series of value on future motor trips or of interest to students of American history. We suggest you clip and save each as it appears.)

By **ALDEN STEVENS**

Field Director, Mobil Travel Guide

THE ORIGINAL capital of Spanish California is 125 miles south of San Francisco on a beautiful bay. It has Fisherman's Wharf, the opulent elegance of Pebble Beach and the poverty of John Steinbeck's immortal "Cannery Row" (along the bay a few blocks north of Fisherman's Wharf).

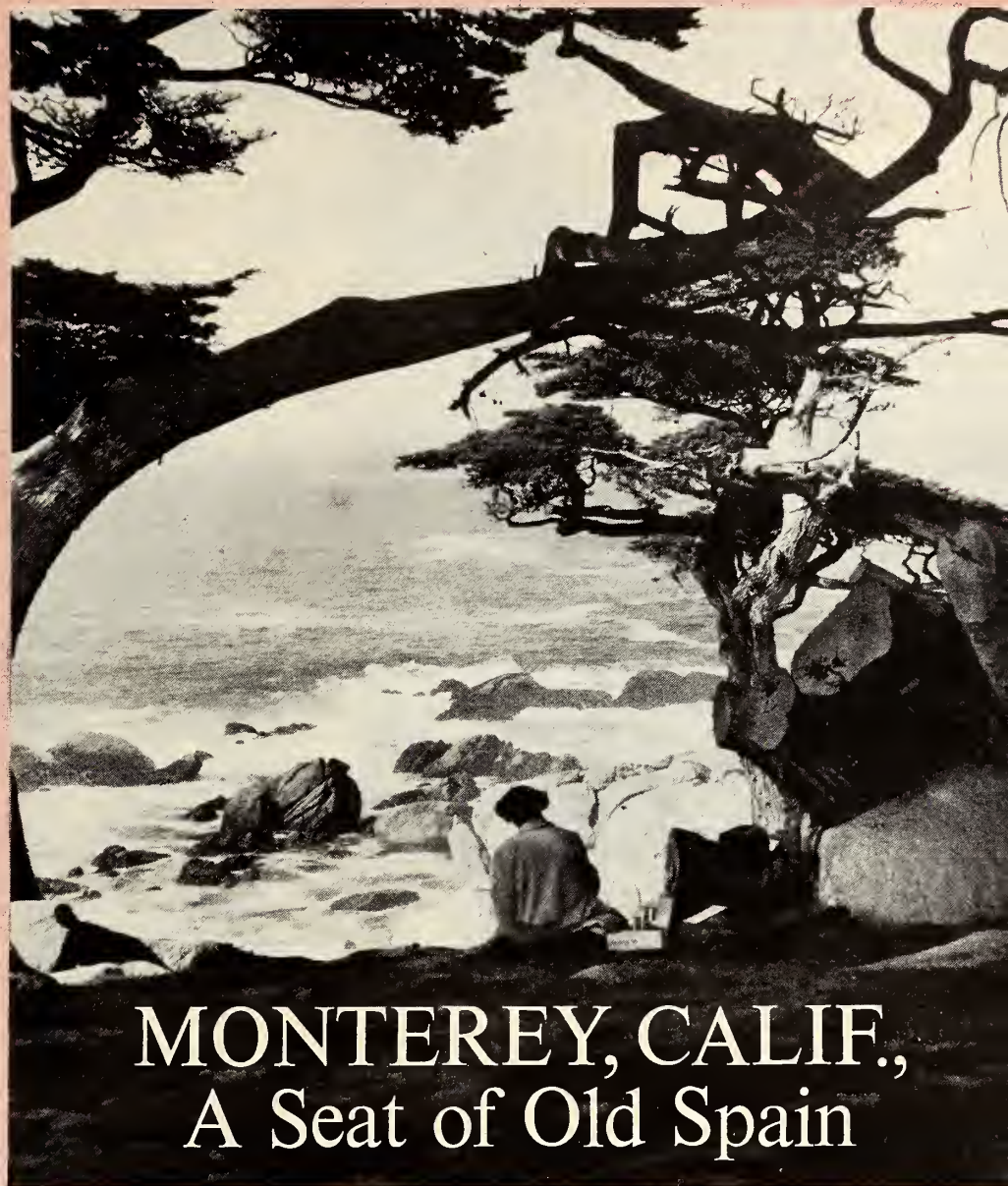
Monterey was made Spanish territorial capital of California in 1775. The Presidio of Monterey chapel was completed in 1795. The Monterey Peninsula Chamber of Commerce publishes a map of the "Path of History," a marked route with stops at about 45 points, almost all of historical interest.

Among the buildings along this route are the First French Consulate to California, the Old Custom House, the first theatre (1847), the old town hall where



California's Constitutional Convention met in 1849, the Larkin House (1835), which was the first American consulate (1844-1846) to Spanish California, the house where Robert Louis Stevenson lived in 1879 and the Casa Boronda, an adobe house in continuous use as a residence since 1817.

While in Monterey do not neglect Carmel, about five miles south. This picturesque artists colony is almost as old as Monterey and boasts many points of interest, including the beautiful Carmel Mission, founded by Junipero Serra in 1770, one of the most distinguished of all the 21 California mission buildings. The Seventeen-mile-drive (toll road) follows the coast line from Monterey to Carmel through Pebble Beach, a remarkable, exclusive, residential community with several golf courses. The Bing Crosby golf tournament is held at the Pebble Beach course near Del Monte Lodge.



MONTEREY, CALIF., A Seat of Old Spain

The California coast line as seen from rocky shore near Monterey.

South from Carmel, CALIF 1—a slow road winding along the precipitous coastal cliffs—extends south to Morro Bay. Drive (with care) south on this at least to Big Sur and enjoy the sea crashing against the cliffs. (You can go all the



way to Los Angeles via this road; most of it is gorgeous but slow. Avoid it in rain or fog.)

1968 Motel and Restaurant Info:

Outstanding—Mark Thomas Inn, 1430 Mark Thomas Dr., 1 mile E on CALIF 1. 140 rooms, pool. Restaurant, bar. (408) 372-8161. **Excellent**—Casa Munras Garden Hotel, 700 Munras Ave., 2 blks S, 1 blk W of CALIF 1. 135 rooms, pool. Restaurant, bar. (408) 375-2411. **Excellent**—Cypress Gardens Motel, 1150 Munras Ave., ½ mile S on CALIF 1. 44 rooms, pool. (408) 373-2761. **Outstanding**—Gallatin's Restaurant, 500 Hartnell St. Dinner only. Continental cuisine; gourmet specialties with advance notice; bar. Closed Tuesday, also two weeks at Christmas. Make reservations. (408) 373-3737. **Very good**—Cerrito's Neptune's Table, Old Fisherman's Wharf. Sea food, steak; bar. On bay. (408) 375-3113. (There are many other fine accommodations and restaurants in Monterey, and still more in Carmel, Pacific Grove and Pebble Beach. See MOBIL TRAVEL GUIDE to California and the West.)

Your enjoyment of any historic area is enhanced if you read about it first. "Monterey Peninsula," one of the American Guides Series (1941), is very good although somewhat out of date. Ask your librarian for other references.

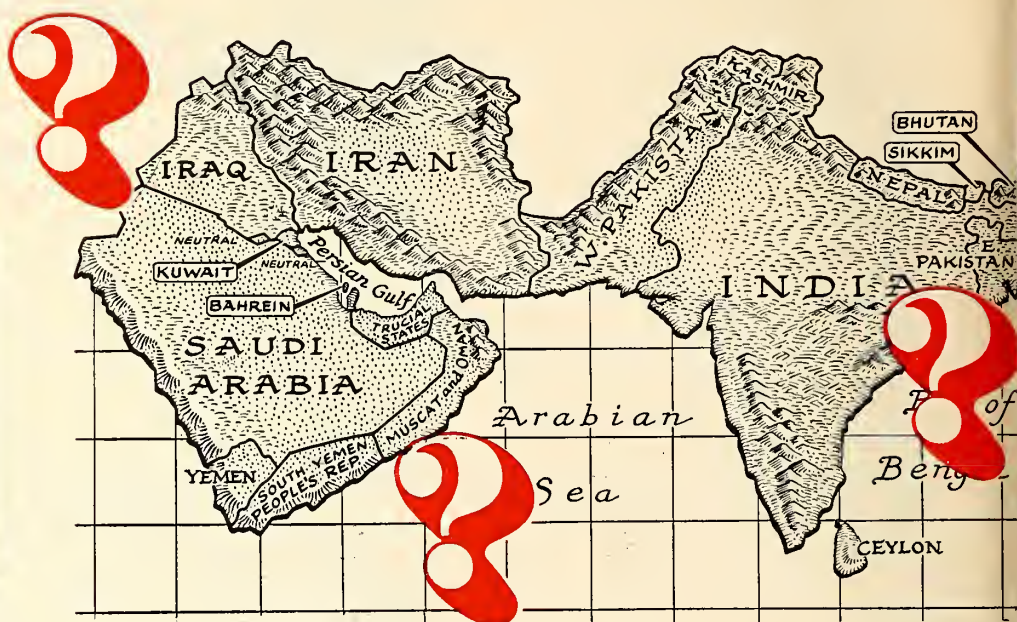
Where Does Britain's Retreat

Can we manage the collective defense of Asia alone? Here is a summary of what we face when

PICTORIAL PARADE



Britain's withdrawal from the East continues, as flag is lowered over Aden, bringing to a close 128 years of British rule.



IMAGINE YOURSELF the fire chief of a town where one three-alarm fire is blazing out of control, the embers of two others are glowing, smoke keeps coming out of a dozen other places—and the volunteer fire company on the east side has just notified you it is closing down for good next week.

Now you have some idea of what it was like in Washington last January 16 when Great Britain calmly announced that after 1971 she would no longer keep any military forces beyond the Mediterranean, except for a detachment at Hong Kong. The minor panic that developed might have been worse, but a few days later everyone's attention was diverted to the North Korean hijack of the U.S. "spy ship" *Pueblo*, and to the Communist attack on 35 cities in South Vietnam all at one time. The wrangle that now developed with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson was overshadowed by the more sensational headlines from Vietnam and Korea, but the vacuum created in half a world by the British announcement was of far greater potential significance.

Wilson pooh-pooched the Americans' concern. He argued that the 52,000 men due to leave Singapore (at the corner of the Indian and Pacific Oceans) and the 10,000 coming out of the Persian Gulf

states (where the Indian Ocean pushes a big tongue of water into Asia between Arabia and the mainland) weren't very important in military terms. In fact, he said, keeping the troops in those places might even increase tensions.

The United States disagreed. It recalled three recent cases where the troops were needed and used:

1. In 1961, Iraq threatened to grab off two of the Gulf states under British protection, Kuwait and Bahrain. Both "float on oil" and account for 40% of all Western supplies. Iraq is an Arab militant which, like Syria and Algeria, is in cahoots with the Soviet Union. Iraq still claims both prizes.

2. In 1964, Britain had to airlift troops from the Mideast into three former colonies in East Africa, at their request — Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. Revolts were threatening there which could have opened the way for takeovers by the substantial Communist movements in all three.

3. The 52,000 Britishers in Singapore and Malaysia were all that had kept those two countries out of Red-leaning Indonesian President Sukarno's hands. The fight went on for years and did not end until 1965, when Sukarno's own generals stripped him of power because of his failures.

As though to underline the U.S. point, Wilson had hardly finished his announcement when a revolt broke out in Mauritius, which took 150 troops flown from Singapore to quash. Mauritius, a speck of an island in the Indian Ocean off the east coast of Africa, is a key to any future defense system for both Asia and Africa.

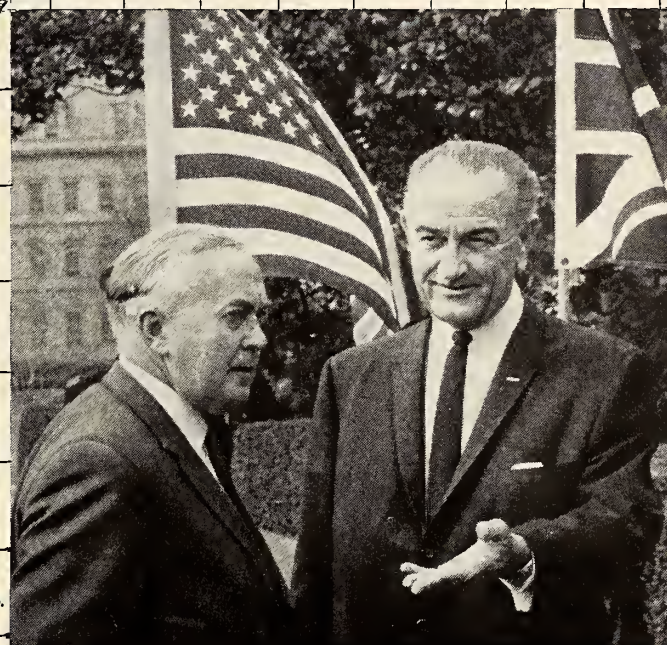
Our Administration first tried to buy Wilson off. It offered to step up U.S. ship and plane engine buying in Britain from \$325 million to \$425 million; and to cut her in for an additional \$400 million in arms sales to third countries. Wilson turned the offers down. Then the United States threatened to impose heavy penalties for the cancellation of the 50 swing-wing F-111 bombers Britain had ordered, and to cut her out of her present arms markets in other countries. Wilson shrugged off the stick as he had shrugged off the carrot. After all, he told the United States, you're the ones who have been urging us to live within our means.

No matter how many points the Americans made with Wilson, his mind stayed unchanged. At four key points in Washington—in the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the Senate Armed Services Committee and Preparedness Subcommittees, the Pentagon's International Security Affairs section and the

From the East Leave Us ?

By **GERALD L. STEIBEL**

Britain retires to her home waters.



In February 1968, Prime Minister Wilson met with President Johnson to discuss effects of Britain's Far East intentions.

State Department's Policy Planning Staff—long-range planning began to shift into high gear.

These planners had little to go on except what was staring them in the face:

First, the Wilson government really means to withdraw from everywhere east of Suez except Hong Kong, even though

the United States had hoped against hope that it would change its mind. And the pullout date, which *had* been set for 1975—has been moved up to 1971 with bloody little warning to the United States.

Second, odds had risen that the United States would still be fighting in Vietnam

when it happens, and unable to divert much strength to fill all the gaps from New Zealand to the Mediterranean.

Third, it wasn't just Singapore and Malaysia and the Persian Gulf that were involved, but the entire Eastern picture.

Asked what the U.S. answers might be, one official exploded, "Answers?

Hell, we don't even know what the questions are!"

House Foreign Affairs Committeemen said they wanted to hear from a string of witnesses they were calling. Other officials insisted the word for the reappraisal was "low key" because it dealt with possible new commitments that ran against the tide of distaste for any new involvements in Asia. Here and there, the term "crash program" slipped into discussions.

Low key or high, questions are the first order of business for the rest of 1968 at least. All anyone could do for now was to illuminate them as much as possible, country by country, with the hope, as one planner put it, that some stop-gap answers would be ready by the time Britain blew "taps" in 1971.

This was how the questions lined up in the view from the Capital:

1. Can Singapore and Malaysia be depended upon? Will they pull together in a common defense, go "neutral," or lean toward an accommodation with the Reds?

Malaysia, the larger of the two, is partly mainland and partly island—all the way to its piece of northern Borneo. It is counted as very dependable. Singapore, the most important, is more un dependable. When Britain said she was quitting, the Malaysian Prime Minister, Tunku (Prince) Abdul Rahman, pressed Wilson hard for a defense pact. His idea was for a "Commonwealth Brigade" made up of Malaysians, Singaporeans, Australians, New Zealanders and British, and backed up by Britain.

That's the solution the United States likes best. But Singapore's peppery Socialist Prime Minister, Lee Kuan Yew, has other ideas. After berating Wilson roundly, Lee invited North Vietnam to send a five-man "trade mission" to Singapore. The two countries have little to trade, but Hanoi responded with pleasure. It has long wanted another propaganda center in the free world, and this was made to order.

Without Singapore and its military base facilities, no defense system in the old British-protected area would mean much. True, U.S. power in Vietnam of more than half a million troops, 45,000 more in Thailand, and the Seventh Fleet would assure that Southeast Asia was not left defenseless. But the United States is looking to get out of Vietnam and Thailand, not to settle in permanently. Almost the last thing we want is to police the region from these countries, as the dissent at home and foes abroad have insisted we have planned to do all along. Even having to guarantee a security pact among Britain's former wards, if Wilson

doesn't say "yes" to Rahman, would be preferable to a permanent police job.

U.S. officials say Lee has not said his last word on Singapore yet. They count on three things to help swing him back. One, Lee has openly supported the U.S. fight in Vietnam as a barrier to Communist designs against countries like his. It is inconceivable to Washington that he would turn the whole Malay area into a vacuum and allow Red power to be sucked into it. Two, both Singapore and Malaysia are politically close to Australia, a firm U.S. ally. Lee is chary of any actual U.S. presence in Singapore, but if Australia takes the lead in a defense pact that includes us, he is expected to go along. Three, he does not want to see the Singapore base shut down. That would throw 47,000 more Singaporeans into the already-large unemployed pool. Finally, both Malaysia and Singapore may be more influenced by what Indonesia does between now and 1971 than anything else. That leads to the second question.

2. What dangers does Indonesia pose? Has this huge island empire reformed since Sukarno was stripped down, or has it just put different gloves on the mailed fist?

No one read more keenly about the 52,000 British going home from Malaysia and Singapore than their recent foes in combat, the Indonesians. One of the first things their ruler General Suharto did was to worry openly about Malaysia and Singapore drifting or falling under Communism. Suharto hinted that he might have to intervene to save them from that fate. (His predecessor, Sukarno, always insisted he was rescuing them from capitalism.)

Suharto has been quiet about any designs Indonesia may still have on her neighbors, and left to his own devices he might stay that way. But he is having big troubles getting Indonesia's gutted economy moving again. The attractions of some foreign conquest *could* tempt him if the risk did not seem too big. He never forgets that Sukarno is still around and is still a hero to many Indonesians, especially the large surviving chunks of the once 3-million-strong Communist Party.

Malaysia and Singapore are only one of Indonesia's pieces of unfinished business. The other, less noticed but potentially even more explosive, is on the world's second biggest island, New Guinea, where Indonesia and Australia come face to face. Indonesia got her half of New Guinea from the Dutch in 1958, with large amounts of help from the United States. Sukarno insisted on the Dutch holding a general election in

which the people of Dutch New Guinea (largely aborigines) would decide whether they wanted to join Indonesia. He threatened to take the territory by force (with his big Soviet-equipped army) and the United States persuaded the Dutch to let him have it without any vote. Dutch New Guinea under Indonesia is now called West Irian. Sukarno never hid his belief that Australia's half of the island (Papua and the Territory of New Guinea) should belong to Indonesia, too.

New Guinea is well-known to tens of thousands of ex-GI's, who, with the Australians, had the biggest share of winning it back from the Japanese in WW2. Any new conflict there between Australia and Indonesia would endanger a defense pact and concern the United States deeply. Suharto will therefore probably not make up his mind until he has assessed general U.S. intentions toward the new situation in the South Pacific.

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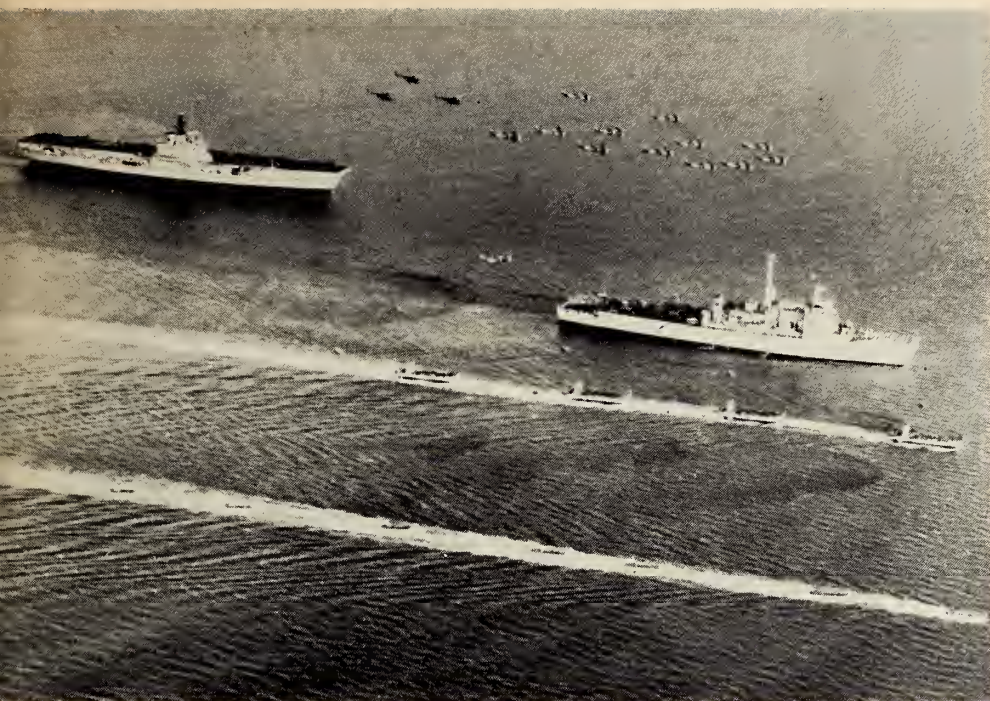


Indonesia's Suharto and army units. The pro-West leader moves cautiously in the Far East.

3. How much can the United States count on Australia and New Zealand?

Along with Thailand, Australia is the staunchest ally the United States has in the Far East, and New Zealand is only a step behind. But both friends on the underbelly of the world put one strong reservation on their loyalty: They'll go as far as the United States goes, all the way if necessary—but they can neither take the lead nor do it alone.

Australia's Prime Minister, John Gorton, has told this to Washington as bluntly as he could. His immediate response to Britain's withdrawal notice was that Australia would participate in



Part of Britain's Pacific fleet (amphibious group, shown for first time) in 1967 operation off Singapore. British retreat from Asian sphere will be total except for Hong Kong forces.

the defense pact Malaysia's ruler was proposing, but would not take any step to initiate it. He has also indicated that while a "Commonwealth" setup would be a move in the right direction, it would have little weight unless the United States backed it up, with arms at least and some guarantee of direct intervention if needed.

Australia's reasons for caution are evident. By herself, she cannot field an army big enough to carry the brunt of a major war in the Far East. She has only 11.6 million people, and even the 4,500 fighting men she has sent to Vietnam have been a burden on her resources. Gorton's predecessor as Prime Minister, Harold Holt, went far toward rearming Australia, in the face of bitter opposition from Australian left-wingers and social reformers who insisted that welfare expenditures at home were more important. One result of Holt's pro-U.S. policy was Australia's purchase of 24 F-111's from the United States.

Gorton has also trod warily on the Indonesian question. In addition to refusing to lead in regional defense, he has talked extensively about economic co-operation with Australia's neighbors. "This is the area in which I would like to see our major effort made," he told a U.S. reporter.

Australia's neighbor, New Zealand, has followed her lead. New Zealand has an order in Great Britain for a naval frigate. Since Wilson's announcement, Prime Minister Keith Holyoake has been trying to cancel it and use the money to buy American Phantom jet fighter-bombers. He has a \$55 million credit for military buying in the United States. On

CENTRAL PRESS



Malaysia's
Abdul Rahman

LONDON EXPRESS



Singapore's
Lee Kuan Yew

After Britain, will they pull together in a common defense, go "neutral," or lean toward an accommodation with the Reds? The U.S. prefers a common defense.

February 8, he said that New Zealand had to take a new look at her entire set of defense needs, meaning a complete turning away from Britain.

To both Australia and New Zealand, Malaysia has always been the main outpost of their defense. Aussie-NZ troops were garrisoning Singapore when it fell to the Japanese, and the Anzacs did much of the non-American fighting in both Malaysia (it was Malaya then) and New Guinea during WW2.

Like their chief adversary, Indonesia, they will both watch the United States most closely to determine how far they can and will go.

4. What can the United States expect from Thailand (formerly Siam), and at what cost?

Thailand is like Australia and New Zealand in both its tradition of independence (the only Asian mainland country that was never even partly a colony), and its whole-hearted commitment to the American fight in Vietnam. But it is even more nervous about American willpower. Further, Thailand has a tra-

dition of making deals with an aggressor in order to stave off a military occupation. It did this in WW2.

The Thais have gone far out on a limb for the United States. The first U.S. combat troops in the area were 5,000 Marines who were landed in Thailand in 1960, as Communist troops were about to chop Laos in half. U.S. planes for a long while have been taking off from Thai airfields to bomb the Reds in Laos, particularly those coming down the supply trails into South Vietnam. Today, there are around 45,000 U.S. troops in the country. Our air base at Sattahip is one of the biggest and most modern in the world. It has figured prominently in plans for becoming the anchor for any long-range U.S. military presence in the Orient if Singapore can't or won't join the team.

The Thai government was the first to stand alongside the United States in the February Viet Cong "blitz" against the 35 South Vietnamese cities. Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman came to the United States and said publicly that the Cong was shooting its bolt in a desperate action, which could not succeed. More quietly, Thailand has pushed hard for a Southeast Asian regional economic development association (ASEAN), which the United States is all for.

Thailand has special problems, however. A third of its 31.5 million people live in the impoverished northeast, which is harassed by a Red-run "National Liberation Front" of 1,500 to 2,000 guerrillas like the one in South Vietnam. The Thais are bombarded daily with calls for an uprising from a "Free Thai" radio station in Red-held Laos, just across the Mekong River. They and the Americans have run a vigorous and effective pacification and reform program in the northeast, but the Reds have made no secret of their intention to swallow up Thailand after they have finished with Vietnam and Laos.

Not helping the U.S. cause is the rising tide of anti-Americanism in Thailand. Our 45,000 servicemen have strained the economy, as well-heeled allies always do in poorer countries. This has provided fertile ground for the agitators. That in itself will not sway the government, whose King is very popular, but if the United States shows any sign of losing its nerve in Asia, the government itself may use the feeling for its own purposes. Thailand is on the team, and will stay there—if the captain does not quit.

5. Will the Philippines be as dependable as Thailand?

As far as President Marcos is concerned, the answer is an unqualified "Yes." Marcos has stood firmly behind the United States in Vietnam, although he has not been able to send anything

CONTINUED Where Does Britain's Retreat From the East Leave Us?

like Thailand's number of men to fight there. That is because he has problems similar to Thailand's, but more explosive.

For one thing, Filipino memories of WW2 have faded. Today, half its 33 million people are under the age of 20. Seventy per cent are under 25. The younger Filipinos have no personal memory of the Japanese invasion, Bataan and Corregidor, five years of occupation and the American return. To them, a Communist threat in Asia is remote, especially compared with the problem of the Americans, which is more immediate and more real.

For 22 years, since the United States and the Philippines set up their post-independence relations, American businessmen have enjoyed a "special relationship" in the Philippines. They have owned land and businesses and been exempt from the discrimination that hampers other foreigners. To a people whose 4% economic growth rate barely keeps up with its 3.5% birth rate, and where unemployment runs at around 8%, this "special relationship" has become an irritant. It matters little to the younger people that Filipino exports enjoy matching preference in trade with the United States. That is something they do not see before their eyes.

The fruit of this discontent has been a Filipino nationalism whose reverse side is anti-Americanism. So strong has it become that small chance is held out that the preference agreements will be renewed when they run out in 1974. Meanwhile, the Communist-led guerrilla movement known as the Hukbalahap feeds off the anti-American sentiment in the cities around Manila, as well as the economic distress. Communists and non-Communist oppositionists have not been powerful enough to overthrow the Marcos government, but they have been

voiced enough at least to deter it from sending any substantial help to the American fighting forces in Vietnam.

Marcos and his administration are all for regional cooperation, for both economic and strategic reasons. The Philippine Republic, for example, has been a leading organizer of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, in which Thai-

under its own weight. Instead, keep your eye on Japan, they advise.

In the judgment of these Asian experts about the future, Japan will grow into one of the world's primary powers while Red China will barely creep along in the next 33 years. Japan's industrial growth rate is now at 6.8% a year, and it is expected to remain high. In brief, the same



Philippines President Marcos (left) firmly supports us, but rising anti-Americanism and Red-led Huk guerrillas (some captured above) pose explosive problems for him.

land also has taken an active part. But if and when ASEAN's sponsors begin expanding it to include regional military defense, opposition from within the Philippines will be heard from more forcefully.

6. What is Japan's place, and will she take it?

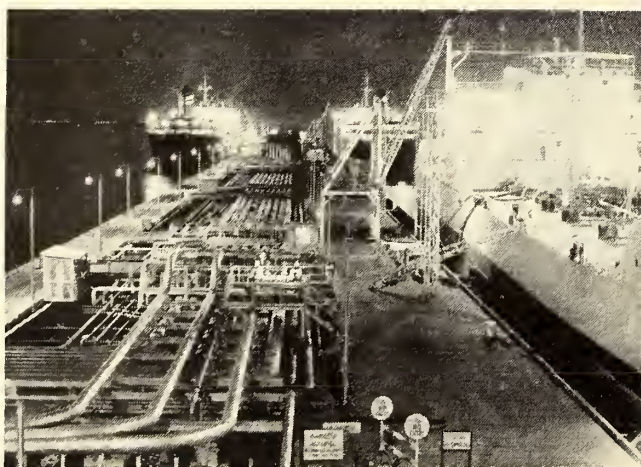
Japan is the big question mark. Her location, size and industrial power all say she is absolutely indispensable to any Far Eastern defense system. Her politics tell it differently.

Most people who worry about the Far East worry first about Communist China. Japan is generally taken for granted—except by the professionals in strategic planning, who must deal with the cold facts. In the view of Asian experts at the Hudson Institute, Red China is seen as a muscle-bound giant which has all it can do to keep from collapsing

strength that permitted her to dominate Asia before WW2 is still there, and much more.

Along with bursting energy, Japan, like the Philippines, is experiencing a sharp upturn in nationalism. It is still confused and in many ways self-contradictory, but her new self-assertiveness spells more trouble for the United States. The main reason is that it has mixed effectively with the politics of both the left and the right.

On the left, nationalism has blended with pacifism to produce some of the most violent anti-American demonstrations seen anywhere. Japan's young people have not forgotten WW2. It has given them a hatred of armaments, especially nuclear armaments. When the nuclear carrier *U.S.S. Enterprise* put into the port of Sasebo in January, 27,000 screaming demonstrators turned out in



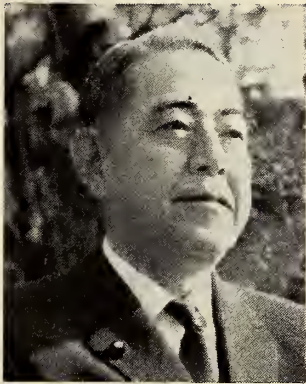
Britain left oil-rich Kuwait (Ahmadi port, above) in 1961. Now free, Iraq and Iran each seek to be her "protector."



RAF base in Muscat and Oman. Britain's departure will end 300 years of close ties, put country's safety in its own hands.



Left-wing demonstrations against U.S., such as the one above in Japan, can hurt our plans for taking up defense slack in the Far East created by Britain's move.



Japan's Prime Minister Sato . . . pressure from right and left.

protest in Tokyo alone. Many were from Japan's 250,000-member Communist Party. But most were Socialists and "Zengakuren," the militant student organization.

The Japanese government, headed by Premier Sato, disapproved of the demonstrations. But Sato, though a loyal ally of the United States personally, is under less dramatic but equally strong pressure from the right. In February, he was embarrassed when his Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Tadao Kuraishi, burst out with criticism of the United States for its use of "spy ships" like the one the North Koreans had seized a few days earlier. Kuraishi called the defense treaty with the United States "a secret mistress" of Japan, and called for a Japanese Navy, an army of 300,000 and nuclear bombs for Japan.

His complaints brought the opposition howling against him and the government. The Socialists said this was "indicative of the resurgence of militarism" under Sato's administration. Sato dis-

sociated himself from Kuraishi, but refused to fire him as the opposition demanded. The resulting quarrel almost completely paralyzed the government.

The point is, "Japanese militarism" as well as pacifism is on the rise, and it is a go-it-alone type, not one that looks to an alliance with the United States. Japan is not believed to be even close to reviving the aggressive designs that brought her to ruin in WW2, but, like General De Gaulle in France, her right-of-center rearers are thinking actively about building a military clout that will give her a strong political voice of her own in the Far East.

Already, Sato has spelled out the minimum price for any future defense collaboration — the return of Okinawa. President Johnson has agreed in principle to the demand, but there is no timetable because of the war situation. Okinawa is a major Far East military bastion of the United States, like Sattahip in Thailand. Without it, prosecution of any war in the Orient might be impossible. Sato wants it back, and as long as it remains in American hands all defense arrangements between the two countries will be uncertain, especially when the present treaty expires in 1970.

Japan, as a glance at the map shows, is the northern and eastern anchor of the defense arc around the Asian mainland which the United States and Britain have maintained since WW2. If the leftists push Sato off the tightrope, Japan will fall toward Communist China, her best customer. If the rightists get to him first, Japan could go "neutral" à la De Gaulle. To keep Sato or a like-minded successor from falling, while dealing Japan into a comprehensive Asian security pact, will

be the neatest trick of the times, if it works.

7. Moving westward, what can be done about India, Pakistan, Burma?

The 2,500 miles between eastern Burma and western India are the weakest link in any system of Asian defense planning. Burma and India have never cooperated with the United States in anything beyond buying a few arms. Pakistan was once a firm U.S. ally, but has drifted far toward Communist China because of what her leaders believe is U.S. favoritism toward her mortal enemy, India. In Washington, the chances of bringing India or Burma into any formal defense arrangement with the United States are considered virtually nil, and less than that if Pakistan is included.

The frustrating thing to U.S. planners is that Burma and India can't be told anything about the Communist threat they don't already know. Burma has been battling a Communist-supported insurgency in its northern hills for the past 20 years. Pro-Chinese Communists led by Thakin Than Tun have a working alliance with two of Burma's hillfolk rebels, the Shans and Kachins, and they have kept up a running fight that has strained the thin resources of the government in Burma's capital, Rangoon.

Last June, Peking suddenly shifted the attack into the capital itself. Chinese students in Burma, intoxicated with the Red Guard student rampages in China, went on their own bender. Mobs, normally unusual in placid Buddhist Burmese experience, killed something like 100 of these students. That set off a propaganda onslaught from Peking which has not yet abated.

But the Burmese, who have a proverb for everything, say this about China: "Always beware of the nearest sword." (Another is: "When China spits, Burma swims.") Anything short of a full-scale invasion by China is regarded by Americans as unlikely to get Burma's General Ne Win off his no-involvement perch, particularly if doing so would mean inviting the Americans in. Foreign diplomats in Burma have their own expressions. One says: "The Burmese are not about to fall into anyone's arms."

Washington, therefore, scratches Burma from any list of future alliance "possibles," even an all-Asia one.

India is a different proposition, but probably even less amenable to any thought of a pro-U.S. hookup. After the disaster in the mountains in 1962, when Chinese troops mauled her badly under-equipped army, India accepted some American weapons most cautiously. Even that caution, however, brought down the wrath of her more militant anti-Americans. American arms were then balanced off with Soviet ones, one of

(Continued on page 45)



Opposing Views by Congressmen on The Question...

SHOULD WE CUT BACK

ANY GREAT POWER must be able and willing to adjust its foreign policies to the changing international scene. This flexibility is essential if a nation is not to become so enmeshed in the past as to be incapable of dealing with the present or influencing the future. In that light, it is a paradox to find the United States maintaining, two decades after WW2, a massive cold war military establishment in a Europe which is apparently more concerned with other matters.

When NATO was formed in 1949, its principal mission was to protect a war-weakened Western Europe from the threat of an attack from the East. Reflecting Congressional concern with the situation and a desire to see in Europe a counter to Soviet military power—the Senate passed Senate Resolution 99 in 1951. The resolution advised the Executive Branch that U.S. divisions in Western Europe should be increased from two to six as part of a joint defense effort under NATO. The commitment of six divisions was made to NATO and met by the United States.

The Europeans also made commitments to NATO. However, the principal allies did not keep their full pledges of military forces to NATO. In fact, as the Soviet military threat subsided, many countries even cut back the partial contributions they had made.

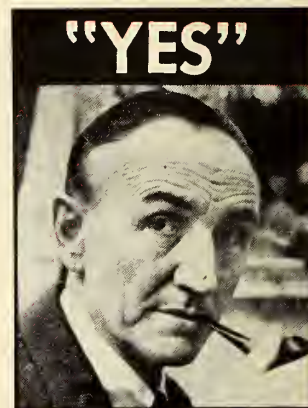
For that and other reasons, I have long advocated a reduction in U.S. troop strength in Europe—long before the gold drain became serious and the military drain of war on the Asian mainland assumed its present proportions. I introduced last year Senate Resolution 49 which has been co-sponsored by 43 other Senators. The resolution, which is patterned after the 1951 resolution and is pending in the Senate, expresses the

sense of the Senate that a substantial reduction of U.S. forces permanently stationed in Europe can be made without adversely affecting either our resolve or ability to meet our commitment under the North Atlantic Treaty.

My personal view is that the present six divisions in Europe should be cut back to about two. However, such a reduction should

not be made abruptly and it should be accompanied by indications of continued stability in the East-West European military confrontation.

The manner in which the redeployment of U.S. forces is carried out is, in my judgment, of the utmost importance. It ought to be clear that we remain committed under the Treaty and that there is no intention on our part to leave Europe undefended. If the reduction of our forces is both prompt and orderly, it will bring about a very substantial savings in government spending. Moreover, it will produce more improvement in the balance of payments situation than any practicable cut in spending abroad which might be made by discouraging private travel. Most important, an adjustment of our military deployment in Europe now is the best insurance that America's concern in the defense of the Continent can and will be maintained.



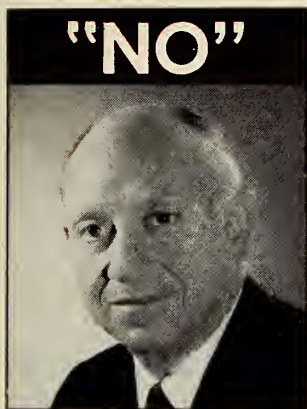
Sen. Mike Mansfield
(D-Mont.)

Mike Mansfield

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big

U.S. TROOPS IN EUROPE ?

"NO"



Sen. Jacob K. Javits
(R-N.Y.)

THE QUESTION of what level of forces the U.S. should maintain in Europe is as complex as any facing U.S. policy makers. In view of the broad range of factors involved, major reduction in U.S. force levels in Europe would be a mistake at this time; a reasonable reduction not impairing basic conventional military capabilities is in order.

The argument most commonly advanced for further reducing our troop levels in Europe is that it would ease our balance-of-payments deficit. We maintain forces in Europe for reasons of highest importance to our national security. These considerations must continue to govern. There are other ways of attacking the balance-of-payments crisis: through travel, trade, investment and banking.

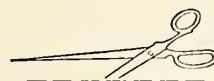
United States forces in Europe have a dual function. First, they must be effective militarily, within the specific context of the NATO command and strategy. In strictly military terms further reductions could be risky. Declared Soviet objectives are unchanged. Soviet and Warsaw Pact forces deployed opposite to NATO forces are more formidable than ever, while U.S. forces in Europe have been stripped down qualitatively as well as quantitatively. France's withdrawal from NATO's integrated command has seriously complicated Supreme Allied Command in Europe.

Second, broader policy considerations require the maintenance of a significant U.S. military presence in Europe. The North Atlantic Treaty provides for withdrawal from NATO after notification in 1969. The intentions of France, with regard to its own continued membership in NATO and its potential influence on the continuing participation of others, are uncertain at best.

President De Gaulle's vision of Europe's future excludes the United States from an important political, military or economic role. In my judgment, it is a dangerous and retrogressive vision—a formula for tension and rivalry. If we reduce U.S. troop strength in Europe to symbolic levels we will be doing what President De Gaulle has predicted and wants us to do.

As Mr. Brezhnev has made clear, the Soviet Union plans a major political effort to wreck NATO in 1969. A major U.S. troop withdrawal could be interpreted as a lessening of U.S. interest in and support for the NATO alliance and jeopardize the stability of Europe. The argument that other members of the alliance are not contributing their share to NATO forces is no justification for the United States to follow their bad example; leadership in the alliance and setting a good example will advance the cause much further than petulance—French style.

Handwritten signature



I have read in The American Legion Magazine for May the arguments in PRO & CON: Should We Cut Back U.S. Troops In Europe?

IN MY OPINION WE SHOULD CUT BACK ☐
SHOULD NOT CUT BACK ☐ U.S. TROOPS IN EUROPE.

SIGNED _____
ADDRESS _____
TOWN _____ STATE _____

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him. →

The Somewhat Mixed Up Events Of Our Very First



On May 15, 1918, in Washington, D.C.'s, Potomac Park, the nation's first air mail flight was readied as spectators and officials

*Fifty years ago the U.S. mail made its first hop into the air. It took
a bit of doing, and, with SNAFU's aplenty, it only happened after a fashion.*

ON MAY 15, 1968, with appropriate ceremony and fanfare, the 12-cylinder Liberty engine of a frail de Havilland DH-4 biplane will cough into life in the nation's capital. Its pilot, J. W. Hackbarth, will load several bags of mail aboard, taxi out and take off for

Philadelphia, New York and then return. His flight will be a nostalgic reenactment of the first official air mail flight in American history which took place on that day a half century ago.

Seeing this flight off will be several hundred Air Mail Pioneers, an organi-

zation of former pilots and ground personnel who ran the air mail service for the Post Office Department from 1918 until 1927. Among them will be Maj. Reuben H. Fleet, 81-year-old millionaire aircraft manufacturer, who will recall—with a different viewpoint from others—

Air Mail Flight

By COL. C. V. GLINES, USAF



awaited plane's takeoff for Long Island, N.Y. Meantime, on Long Island, another plane carrying mail headed south.

the events of that historic flight; as will Benjamin B. Lipsner, the first Superintendent of the U.S. Air Mail Service.

Reuben Fleet did not care about making history by getting the nation's first scheduled air mail route started. As executive officer to Col. Henry H. "Hap" Arnold during World War I, his job was to supervise the training of pilots at 34 fields in the United States. He had to make Army Air Service pilots out of plumbers, carpenters, farmers, businessmen and college students and get them to

France. There were not enough barracks, classrooms, instructors or air-planes. The students were having too many accidents. The de Havilland training planes were underpowered and over-worked. Fleet, a broad-shouldered man who would one day own his own aircraft manufacturing company, did not need any new jobs, especially one that was in no way related to winning the war in the air overseas. Therefore, he saw no reason to be concerned when he happened to read a War Department or-

der dated May 3, 1918, that directed the Air Service "to inaugurate an Aerial Mail Service between Washington and New York beginning May 15th."

Late in the afternoon of May 6th, Fleet, hard at work in his office in the War Department Building in downtown Washington, received a summons from Sec'y of War Newton D. Baker to come to his office for a conference.

"'Hap' Arnold has recommended you for the job of getting this air mail route started between Washington and New

Our Very First Air Mail Flight

York with stops at Philadelphia," Baker announced bluntly. "The first plane will leave Washington at 11 a.m. on May 15th. President Wilson will be there. Any questions?"

Fleet's mouth dropped open and stayed there. He stared at Baker and wondered how he could find the words to tell a man, who knew absolutely nothing about airplanes, about the problems of flying.

"Mr. Secretary," he said, finally finding the words, "we don't have any airplanes that can fly from Washington to Philadelphia and New York. The best plane we have is the Curtiss JN6H and it will fly only an hour and twenty minutes. Its maximum range is 88 miles at a cruising speed of 66 mph."

Baker listened patiently while Fleet explained that the range of a plane was dependent upon its fuel supply, that the "Jennies" had dual controls and were designed to carry only an instructor and a student and had no baggage compartment where mail could be carried. He told of the shortage of experienced pilots, how very few Air Service pilots had any experience at cross-country flying, that there were no adequate maps available and good mechanics were almost nonexistent. Major Fleet said he would need much more time than eight days to modify some planes, test them and train pilots over the route that would be flown.

"I'm sorry to hear that, Major," Baker answered. "I was under the impression that the Air Service was ready to go. I wish you'd explain to the Postmaster General what you've just told me."

When Fleet confronted Postmaster Gen. Albert S. Burleson a few minutes later, the head of the nation's postal service would not be dissuaded. The press had been told that air mail service would start on May 15th and, by golly, it had better start on that day.

Fleet knew he didn't have a moment to lose. He immediately called Col. Edwin A. Deeds, chief of Air Service Production during WWI and asked him to order six JN6H's from the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation at Garden City, Long Island. "Have them leave out the front seat and the front set of controls," Fleet said, "and put a hopper or compartment to carry mail bags up there."

"That sounds easy," Deeds said. "Anything else?"

"Yes. We've got to have double the capacity for gasoline and oil and we need those ships in eight days."

Deeds whistled but said he would see what Curtiss could do. In the "can-do" spirit that has characterized aviation since its beginning, Glenn Curtiss accepted the telephone order from Deeds. His engineers proposed a simple arrangement of merely doubling and hooking together two 19-gallon gas tanks and two 12-gallon oil tanks in tandem.

Fleet telephoned his friend Maj. August Belmont, president of the Belmont Park Race Track on Long Island, and asked his permission to use the park for the New York terminus so that he wouldn't have to interrupt the training of Army pilots at the Mineola field.

The problem that troubled Fleet most was the acquisition of capable pilots. He needed six and was told to choose four. The Post Office Department would choose the other two.

Fleet chose Lieutenants Howard P. Culver, Torrey H. Webb, Walter Miller and Stephen Bonsal. The Post Office Department made arrangements with the War Department to have Lieutenants James C. Edgerton and George L. Boyle detailed to air mail duty. Fleet understood why when he learned that Edgerton's father was purchasing agent for the Post Office Department and Boyle's father-in-law-to-be was an Interstate Commerce Commissioner who had "saved the parcel post for the Post Office Department" against private express companies bidding and fighting the Government in court for the business. Both young men had just graduated from primary flying school at Ellington Field, Tex., and had little experience flying out of sight of their training field.

Fleet was not at all happy with this information. An experienced pilot himself, he knew that the success of the experiment really lay with the pilots. Even if the planes could be successfully modified and were to function perfectly, it took a human being at the controls to get them from one place to another. His chagrin can be imagined when he was told that Lieutenant Boyle, the prospective son-in-law of the hero of the parcel post squabble, would be given the honor of flying the first official air mail out of Washington. Furthermore, the honor of flying the mail into the nation's capital was to be given to Lieutenant Edgerton.

Fleet was furious but was told he had no choice. On May 13, 1918, he took the train to New York with five of the six pilots, having left Boyle in Washington. At the Curtiss factory, mechanics, engineers and pilots worked around the clock trying to get the planes in shape to fly. By the afternoon of the 14th, only two were ready to go. Leaving Torrey Webb in charge of getting the other four planes ready, Fleet commandeered an ordinary Jenny without extra fuel tanks, knowing that it did not have enough

range for the trip to Philadelphia, and assigned it to himself. Edgerton, Culver and Fleet would fly to Bustleton Field outside of Philadelphia. Webb would fly the mail from Belmont to Philadelphia the next morning, where Edgerton would then fly it on to Washington. Fleet was to fly a modified Jenny to Washington for Boyle's use, so that Boyle could have the honor of flying the mail out of Washington, which the Post Office Department so keenly wanted him to have. Culver would take the mail that Boyle would bring from Washington to Philadelphia, and fly it on to New York's Belmont Race Track.

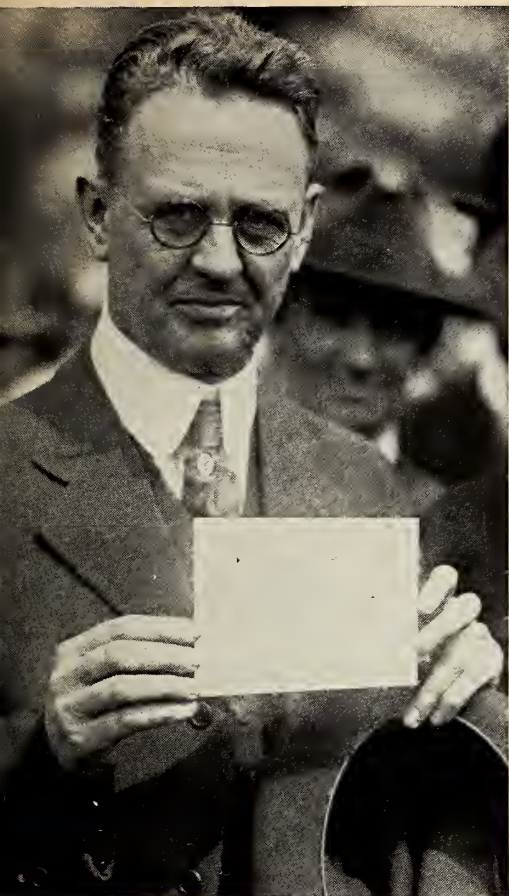
In the late afternoon of the 14th, Fleet took off from the Belmont Park Race Track followed by Culver, with Edgerton following him closely. He described the flight:

"The weather was frightful; it was so foggy we pilots could not see each other after we left the ground. Even the masts of the boats in the New York harbor were sticking up into the clouds.

"I climbed through the fog and came out at 11,000 feet, almost the ceiling of the plane. I flew south guided only by magnetic compass and the sun until I ran out of gas and the engine quit. Since I had the Jenny without the extra tank, it wasn't any surprise. There was nothing I could do but ride the Jenny down and hope that I landed near a source of gas. I broke out of the clouds at 3,000 feet over lush farm land so I just picked out a nice pasture and landed. A farmer sold me a five-gallon milk can of tractor gas but I had trouble getting it in the tank without a funnel. Perhaps three gallons got in the tank and the rest all over me, but darkness was coming and I couldn't wait while he got more from town. I asked him to point out where Philadelphia was and took off. Two miles from Bustleton Field I ran out of gas again and landed in a meadow. Since no telephone was available, I persuaded a farmer to drive me to Bustleton Field. Culver and Edgerton had just arrived so I sent Culver with aviation gasoline to get my plane and fly it in.

"There were so many things wrong with the modified planes and their engines that we worked all night to get them in safe flying condition. For example, one gas tank had a large hole in it and we had to plug it up with an ordinary lead pencil. Next morning, one machine was flyable, so at 8:40 a.m. I took off for Washington where I landed at 10:35 at the polo field in Potomac Park. The mail was due to start twenty-five minutes later."

While Reuben Fleet had been worrying about the technical flying details, another American Army officer, Capt. Benjamin B. Lipsner, had been assigned at his own request to the Post Office De-



Washington Postmaster Merritt Chance holds first letter air mailed to Gov. Whitman of New York.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE



Considered more newsworthy than the flight itself was this postal blooper on the first air mail stamp.

partment to take care of administrative details at the Washington end. Not a pilot himself, he believed in the idea and had volunteered to be the superintendent of operations. On the morning of May 15, he was waiting nervously at Potomac Park for Fleet to arrive with the first airplane. Although he felt he had solved all the non-flying problems at his end, he was worried more than somewhat because President and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and a number of other important people had been invited to witness the takeoff of "the first plane in history to carry mail at an announced



President Wilson shakes hands with Lt. George L. Boyle, the first official air mail pilot, prior to Boyle's takeoff on the D.C.-N.Y. flight

time to and from designated places on a regular schedule irrespective of weather."

Lipsner asked himself hundreds of questions as the crowd around the polo field got larger. What if something went wrong? Suppose the plane didn't arrive on time? Suppose it didn't arrive at all? If it did come, would it land safely? Would its engine restart? Would the pilot be able to take off over the towering trees at the end of the field? Lipsner shuddered when he thought what the newspapers would say if the experiment failed.

The only thought that sustained Lips-

ner as he scanned the Washington skies was a philosophy that had been born many years before. In 1834, Postmaster Gen. W. T. Barry had written that "the celerity of the mail should always be equal to the most rapid transition of the traveler." If people could go by air safely from place to place, Lipsner reasoned, surely bags of mail could go along. He did not fully understand the problems of the pilots and mechanics who would have to carry out the concept but he felt that any technical difficulties could always be overcome.

To Lipsner, the plan was simple. When



Major Fleet (left), using a navigation map, instructs Lt. Boyle on route to follow. Maps were of little value, and pilots relied on sixth sense to guide them.



The nation's first official air mail is in the air and Park polo grounds. A drifting compass threw him off

CONTINUED Our Very First Air Mail Flight

Fleet's plane arrived, Lieutenant Boyle was to leave Washington at 11 a.m. for Philadelphia, 128 miles away. He was to pass his bag of mail to Lieutenant Culver, who was to fly it the remaining 90 miles to Belmont. At 11:30 a.m., while Boyle was en route from Washington, Lieutenant Webb was to leave Belmont for Philadelphia with the southbound mail. Webb was to turn over his mail pouches to Lieutenant Edgerton, who would fly them to Washington. The other two pilots were to be kept in reserve and the entire run shared among all six men in order to maintain a six-day-a-week schedule, making one round-trip per day for three months.

As the minutes ticked by and no plane arrived, Lipsner began to have his doubts. He had an uneasy feeling that something unpleasant was going to happen. Although the weather was good in Washington, it might be bad along the route from Philadelphia. Since he had heard that some of the mail pilots had just completed flying school and had no cross-country experience, maybe they would get lost.

Sgt. E. F. Waters, one of the mechanics assigned to service the planes at the Washington terminus, saw the look of deep concern on Lipsner's face as he paced nervously back and forth scanning the skies and looking at his watch. "Anything wrong, Sir?" he asked.

The captain shook his head. "Not that I know of, Sergeant, but I have a

feeling that something's going to go wrong today."

The sergeant felt the captain's anxiety and the two of them strolled silently out to the center of the field. The polo grounds had never been intended to be a landing field but it was the only open flat space available in the City of Washington at the time. Towering trees stood like sentinels around the field. Major Fleet and other Air Service pilots had flown the flimsy fabric and wood Jennies from there on demonstration and test flights before but. . .

"Has anybody ever hit those trees on take off, Sergeant?" the captain asked, pointing toward the end of the field.

"Not yet, Sir," Waters replied quietly. But both men knew there might be a first time and it could be that day.

As the two men walked toward a small temporary hangar, they noticed the crowd had gotten larger. Soldiers had been sent from nearby Fort McNair and stationed around to keep the crowd off the field. A touring car drove up and several policemen got out. Lipsner glanced at his watch nervously. It was 10:30 a.m. and the plane that was to make the first flight hadn't arrived yet!

"Where is that plane?" Lipsner asked the sergeant. Waters shrugged. There was nothing either of them could do. Army planes didn't carry radios. Major Fleet ferrying the plane had no way of telling anyone where he was.

As Lipsner paced back and forth, he

was approached by a Secret Service agent who wanted to know exactly where the incoming plane would be parked and how it would take off. Lipsner knew why the man had asked. It is the job of the Secret Servicemen to guard the President at all times. They must know exactly where he is going to stand whenever he is in public so they can watch the crowd around him and prevent any would-be assassin from harming him.

This was the first inkling Lipsner had that the President was definitely going to come. The Postmaster General had extended the invitation but Lipsner had never been told whether or not the President had accepted.

"Now we know President Wilson is coming," Lipsner whispered to the sergeant, "but what about Major Fleet? And where is Lieutenant Boyle?"

Waters could only shrug again in despair. Was Major Fleet going to make it on time or would the captain have to apologize profusely to the Commander-in-Chief, the Postmaster General and the press?

Lipsner kept looking at his watch and peering anxiously skyward. Suddenly, above the buzz of the growing crowd, Lipsner heard the most welcome sound of his life. It was the unmistakable engine and prop noise of the Jenny!

Major Fleet circled the field once and landed. He taxied to the hangar and shut off the engine. Lifting his goggles, he broke into a big grin.

"Were you worried?" he asked Lipsner, whose face still wore a king-size frown.



on its way as Boyle lifts his plane above trees edging Potomac course and he failed to reach Philadelphia in two attempts.



Lt. Howard P. Culver hands first bag of air mail to N.Y. postal official. Culver flew from Philadelphia, where second lap of the mail route began.

"You bet I was," Lipsner retorted. "And I still am because Lieutenant Boyle isn't here yet. If he doesn't show up, will you make the first mail run? The President is due here in a few minutes."

"That won't be necessary, Captain," a voice spoke from the corner of the hangar. "Never fear because Boyle is here." Behind him was his fiancée, Miss Margaret McChord, grinning sheepishly and holding an armful of red roses.

Neither Fleet nor Lipsner smiled at the remark. Both felt that their military careers hung on Boyle's performance.

Major Fleet climbed out of the cockpit, reached down and undid the road map he had strapped to his thigh. He handed it to Boyle. "Here, Boyle, I'll show you how to get to Philly," he said casually.

While the two pilots talked in the language only pilots understand, mechanics stripped off the engine cowling and checked the plane's fabric and wire bracing carefully.

While newspaper photographers crowded around, Otto Praeger, Assistant Postmaster General, pushed his way through the crowd and hurried to Lipsner's side. Since he had backed the air mail idea through the resisting influences in the Post Office Department, Praeger's reputation was also at stake if the idea failed.

"How are things going, Ben?" he asked.

"Fine, Mr. Praeger," Lipsner replied firmly, trying to show that he wasn't worried. "All we're waiting for now is

President Wilson and the mail to arrive."

A few minutes after Fleet arrived, a line of shiny black cars chugged into the entrance to the polo grounds. Men were standing on the running boards and jumped off one by one as the cars pulled up beside the plane. President and Mrs. Wilson stepped down from the lead car. The President had a bandage on his left hand, which he had burned several weeks before on the hot exhaust pipe of an armored tank during a demonstration. It was obvious that it still pained him.

Just as the President shook hands with the two pilots, a siren sounded across the field and a motorcycle escort sped ahead of a mail truck. The truck braked to a stop on the edge of the crowd and the mailbags were quickly unloaded.

The crowd pressed closer. As the Washington Postmaster, Merritt Chance, held one of the mail bags open, President Wilson dropped in a letter addressed to Postmaster Thomas G. Patten in New York City. The President had written his name across the stamp. When the bag arrived in New York, this historic letter was to be auctioned off for the Red Cross as part of the drive for wartime funds. The opening bid was to be no less than \$1,000.

Fleet stood on the sidelines watching the ceremonies and assumed that Lipsner's men were taking care of servicing the Jenny. When the formalities were completed and the bags placed in the plane, Lieutenant Boyle strapped himself in the cockpit. "Switch off!" he shouted to Sergeant Waters. Waters twisted the propeller around three times.

"Contact!" Waters yelled and Boyle answered "Contact!" Boyle turned the switch on and Waters put all his weight on the propeller to spin it into life. The engine coughed once and died. A puff of smoke blew out of the engine exhaust and disappeared. Waters tried again. The engine coughed again and died.

Waters tried again and again until beads of perspiration stood out on his reddening forehead. Fleet, standing on the sidelines, quickly thought over the many reasons why an airplane engine wouldn't restart when it had acted so well only a few minutes before. He ordered Waters to check the spark plugs. Nothing wrong there.

Fleet ran up to the plane and checked the gasoline gauge. It showed full. What else could it be? Behind him he heard the President whisper to Mrs. Wilson, "We're losing a lot of valuable time here."

Suddenly, Fleet knew what the trouble was. "Sergeant, check the gas tank," he ordered.

Waters climbed up on the plane's wing and opened the gas tank cap. He stuck a stick inside, probably knowing what he would find. He pulled the stick out dry and shook his head. Fleet rushed over to a nearby plane and immediately began draining its tank into a can. He hurried back to Boyle's plane and handed the gas to the sergeant. "Pour it in quickly," he said.

More gas was obtained from other planes. Waters finished filling the tank and assumed his place in front of the plane. He spun the prop and this time the

(Continued on page 49)

Fun With Numbers *and* Numbers Games

A Look At Some Popular Puzzles, Games, Tricks—and How People React to Them

LEAVITT ASHLEY KNIGHT, JR.

SOME PEOPLE ARE charmed by puzzles, problems and tricks that are based on logic or math. Sometimes what is even more charming is the way people tackle them or react to them.

Did you ever see a fellow who was frightened to death of arithmetic, but he'd buy a puzzle in a novelty store and put more sweat into it than his former teachers had ever been able to make him put into his homework?

Or a guy who flunked algebra cold, but he'd go into a bar and bet drinks he could win a game played with coins that needs computer logic?

There's a lesson in this somewhere. The truth seems to be that almost anyone can be charmed by numbers and math, but at least half the population has been scared out of its wits by math at such an early age that the charm can only be restored if the math is disguised.

You have certainly seen the sometimes popular toy puzzle that has 15 movable numbers, and one empty space. All but two of the numbers are in order. It looks like the photo below.



The impossible toy puzzle

By sliding numbers around (not lifting them out), using the blank space for moving room, you are to end up with everything just as it is *except* that the 14 and 15 are to be in proper order. People who are scared of math will tackle this with a will. But it's harder than anything teacher ever gave you. There are just about 659 billion combinations that have the blank space at the end. *Yet not one of them is a solution.*

That's right. It's impossible. True, many have claimed to have solved it. Ha! Please don't tell us *you* did unless you map every move and show it to us. Never mind that "I really, really did, but I can't remember how" jazz. This puzzle operates under the rules of what is called "parity." If you lift the 14 and 15 out and reverse them at the start, so that you begin with the right answer, you'll have a new "parity" with about 659 billion *different* combinations that have the blank space at the end.

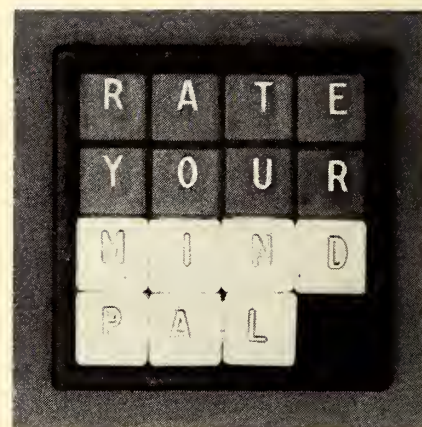
But if you *start* with one odd and one even number switched, you will *always* have at least one odd and one even number out of order.

There is a simple way to test that without trying all 659 billion combinations. Just simplify the game to one that has only six possible combinations to exhaust, and you can see "parity" at work. Cut it down to 1, 2, 3, blank. Write the numbers on pieces of paper and slide them around on four squares of a checkerboard. If you start with 1,3,2, blank, you will see in a few minutes that you can get three combinations with the blank at the end, *none* of which is 1,2,3, blank. Start with 1,2,3, blank, and you will get three *different* possible combinations with the blank at the end. That's the "opposite parity."

Martin Gardner, who writes a delightful column on math games in

Scientific American as well as an occasional book, calls one variation of this puzzle "fiendish."

In this case the pieces have letters on them that spell out a message. It looks like this:



The "Fiendish" variety

A friend may con you by showing you the puzzle all solved, as above. He then slides the pieces into disorder before your eyes. He works the empty space into the first square, then, just before handing it to you to restore, he may say something like, "Wait, I'll make it easier."

He lifts out one of the R's and puts it in the first position. The way he has managed it, that restores the word RATE to the first line. Even though you saw him break the rules (by lifting out, not sliding), your mind accepts it simply as a shortcut back toward the original order. But now you can devote the rest of your life to trying to restore the message by sliding, all the time saying, "I saw him slide them out of order, and I know they can be slid back." But they can't.

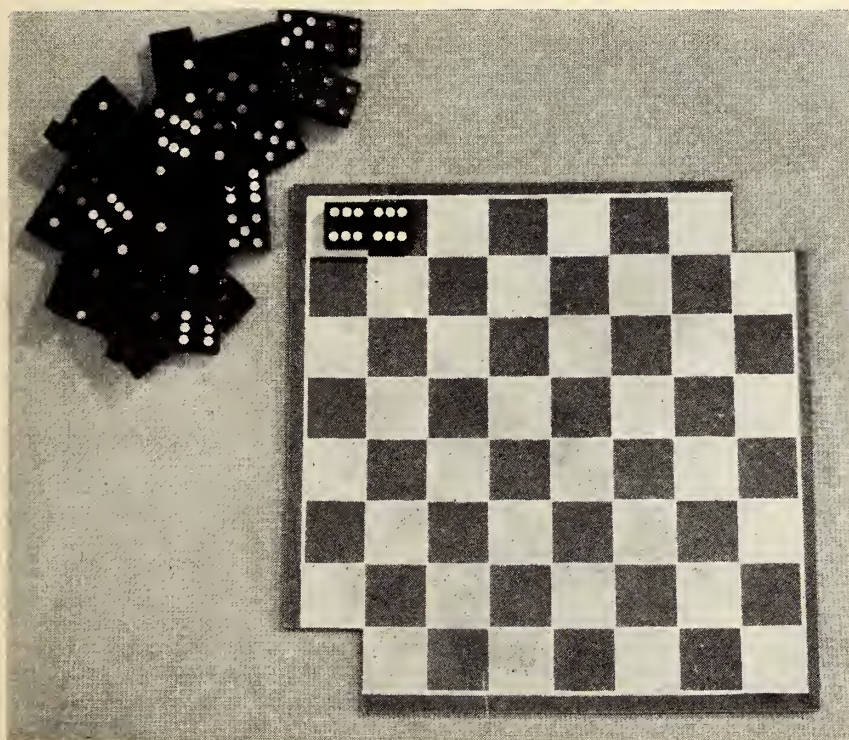
What the fiend did was to keep his eye on the R in YOUR (which is

"even") and let it stand for the R in RATE (which is "odd") and thus hand you a puzzle with 659 billion wrong answers. Since both R's now have odd "parity," they cannot occupy square 1 (odd) and square 8 (even) without forcing two other letters out of place. Best solution is RATE YOUR MIND PLA.

What's maddening about this is that you tend to say, "What difference which R has which place?" But he didn't swap them, and the mere letter R has nothing to do with it. What is written on the pieces in no way affects the rules of order. If it did, we might be able to solve all the problems of the world by giving things new labels. (Indeed, some people try to do just that—but don't vote for them.)

We have other things ahead, but let's not leave parity just yet. Coming up are a couple of brain teasers and a card trick, both based on it.

Brain teaser #1. If a domino will cover two squares on a checkerboard, it is quite easy to cover all 64 squares on the checkerboard with 32 dominoes. But suppose you cut off two opposite corner squares of the board, as in the picture.



The domino-checkerboard teaser

The board now has 62 squares. Can they be covered with 31 dominoes? That's enough dominoes, but can they be arranged properly?

Of course, you can get out dominoes and a checkerboard and attack it with your hands. If so, stop reading for a while, for the answer follows. What really counts in answering is to give at

least one of many possible *clear explanations* why the 31 dominoes can or can't cover the 62 squares.

The answer is that the 31 dominoes cannot cover the 62 squares. But can you give a clear explanation?

Here's one. Two black squares have been removed. There are now two more white squares than black. No matter how you play, in the end you'll have one domino left to cover two white squares. Try that *first* and save yourself a lot of other labor.

Brain teaser #2 is not a mathematical joy, but it is a human joy. It's the "wine and water" problem. You have a quart of water and a quart of wine. One cup of wine is removed and mixed with the water. One cup of that mixture is now restored to the wine.

Question: Is there now more of the original water in the wine than there is of the original wine in the water? Which has been diluted most by the other?

You should hear people wrestle with this. As a puzzle it is not nearly so interesting as is the spectacle of people doing their best to give an answer and explain why they must be right. Get four people going on it at once and it sounds like a

madhouse. Here's an approximation of the kind of noise I've heard—

Three voices at once: "Let's see. That was pure wine that went into the water while diluted wine returned. The wine gave more than it took back, so maybe the water is more enriched with wine than the wine is diluted with water. Or, wait. Can that be it? No, I'm not ready

yet . . . Hmmm . . . First, a whole cup of wine went out and uh. Uh. Uh, when it came back it was $\frac{3}{4}$ diluted with water so . . . No, wait . . . three-quarters? What am I talking about? *Then* there were *five* cups altogether in the water and only three in the wine . . . So it was three-fifths . . . or four-fifths? . . . Wait, let's start all over. Don't tell me!"

Fourth voice: "Holy smokes, this is one of those puzzles where you have to be one of those experts who knows how to figure dilutions and all that. Forget it!"

No such thing. You don't have to "figure dilutions" or count quarts or cups or fractions of them. You can get the right answer with pure reason, which is something a lot of people think they can do with politics or economics or foreign affairs, where it's impossible. (Solution available; see note at end of this article.)

Now then, we said we'd give you a card trick based on "parity." Whether you can understand how it works or not, you can mystify your friends with this trick just by following directions.

Step 1. Have a friend shuffle a deck.

Step 2. Have him deal off a pile of 20 cards.

Step 3. Have him turn this pile of 20 cards face up.

Step 4. Have him shuffle the 20 face-up cards into the rest of the deck (which is face down).

Step 5. When he's satisfied that the 20 face-up cards are thoroughly mixed into the deck, have him deal 20 cards off the top, out of your sight, so you cannot see how many of those 20 are face up. Tell him to set the rest of the deck aside temporarily.

Step 6. Have him pass these 20 cards to you under the table, and you hold them under the table.

Step 7. Tell him you will rearrange them under the table so that there are exactly as many face-up cards in those 20 as there are face-up cards in the rest of the deck.

Step 8. Appear to fuss with the cards you hold under the table, with a lot of hemming and hawing and hmmm-ing and busy-finger noises.

Step 9. Bring the 20 cards out from under the table and count the face-up cards in them and in the rest of the deck.

They will be equal, provided the *only* thing you really did with the 20 cards under the table was to turn the whole lot of them over.

It makes no difference whether 20 or any other number of cards are turned face up in Step 3, as long as the same number is dealt off the top in Step 5. You might try it out in the open with just one, or with 51, instead of 20, as

(Continued on next page)

a first step in figuring out *why* it works.

The raw courage with which people will bet on their ability to play that barroom game with coins (that I mentioned earlier) surely demonstrates that many a soul is not really as scared of math as he thinks he is.

I have seen men who made no pretensions to mathematical skill cheerfully offer to buy drinks for any man who could beat them at Nim, and do it hour after hour.

Although this game is centuries old, not even the greatest mathematicians discovered a sure-fire system for playing it until Prof. Charles Leonard Bouton of Harvard published an analysis of it in 1901. While Bouton's system is absurdly simple, it was, for an excellent reason, highly invisible. It lies, indeed, outside of the normal workings of the human mind, although, as we hinted in our third paragraph, it is right up the alley of the digital computer.

The rules for Nim are simple. In a typical game, two players might play with three rows of coins that are laid out as in the photo below.

my turn first I am going to remove one coin from *any* row in this case.

You are now licked. Whatever you do I will force you to leave me the last coin.

Few people who play Nim with coins (or sometimes matches) in barrooms really understand it. The local whizzes have learned a few simple winning combinations, and what to do thereafter whatever their opponents do. A man is stuck if you leave him 1, 2 and 3. He is stuck if you leave him just two rows, both equal. (In this case you do to one row whatever he does to the other.)

Many a local "master" would be lost if he must start with 5,11,23. I will change the 23 to 14. Or give me 18,31,62. I will change the 62 to 13. In either case I will then be ready to enjoy a short beer on my friend.

There are very few games or tricks that you can repeat on the same victim time and time again without his catching on. But hardly anyone can figure the system for Nim just by watching a winner play. I have never heard of *anyone* who did.

I played twice a week with a friend

number. "Yes," I said, "and in such a way that, in a certain sense, you can only leave me an odd number."

He found that impossible. He could nearly always leave me an even number too. "You haven't figured in *what sense* you are leaving me odd numbers," I said. He called me a liar, until, at the end of the year I explained it. Then he agreed I had not lied.

There is no limit to the number of rows, or of coins in each row, that you can play with. You could play with thousands of rows, with hundreds of coins in each row. Bouton's system will work in any event, and a player who knows the system, given enough time to jot down and organize his information, will probably determine the outcome in his first or second turn. Coins aren't needed. You can write numbers on paper, and in each turn a player scratches out one number and writes a lesser one in its place. The last zero wins.

If I was riding high after reading Bouton's system, I will never forget my stupidity the first time I played Nim. After one or two turns I completely removed row C and left my opponent the combination in the photo captioned "My masterstroke."

"Ha," I thought. "Whichever row he takes I take the other and I get the last coin."

He politely swept away three coins leaving me the situation in the photo captioned "His masterstroke."

Oops. I was dead. I had to take one coin and he got the last one. I'd forgotten he didn't have to take a whole row. How stupid can you get? On the other hand, how bright can you get playing Nim?

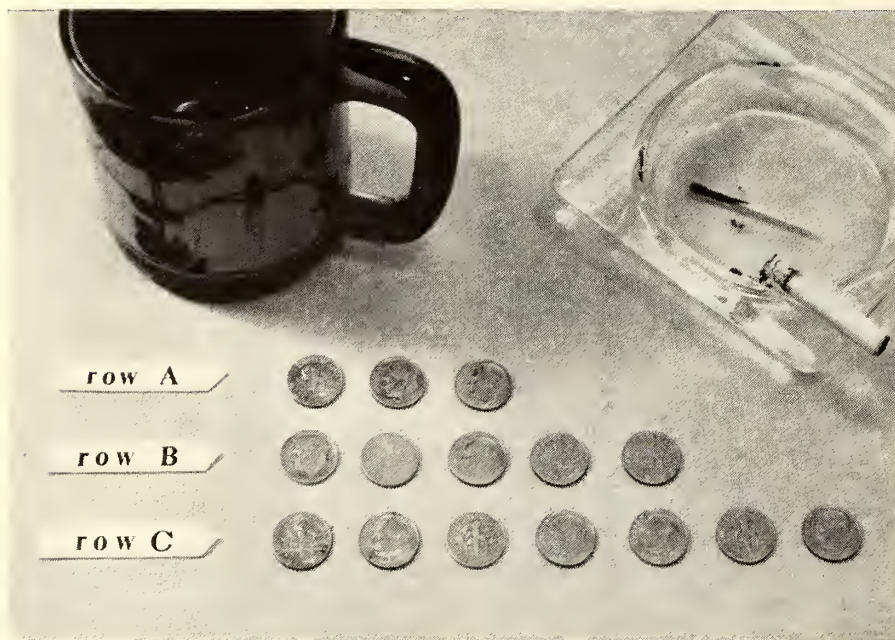
Bouton's system is explained in quite a few places, including Martin Gardner's "The Scientific American Book of Mathematical Puzzles and Diversions," Simon and Schuster, 1959.

It is also explained in the mimeographed material you can get by following the note at the end of this article.

A popular problem now going the rounds deals with three prisoners and a collection of red and white hats. It has a bearing on why many people are scared by math and logic. That is, the problem seems so complex or impossible that it breeds a feeling that those who can solve it have superbrains.

This in turn may give the average guy a feeling of inferiority. He wants to run and hide rather than match wits with a whiz who can deal with such complex things.

As a matter of fact, even the greatest mathematicians were more limited than



Layout of typical game of Nim

In this case, the rows have 3, 5 and 7 coins respectively. Players take turns removing one or more coins from any one row. When it's your turn you must remove at least one coin. You may remove any possible number, including all that remain in a row.

In any one turn, you may disturb *only* one row.

The winner is the fellow who picks up the last coin.

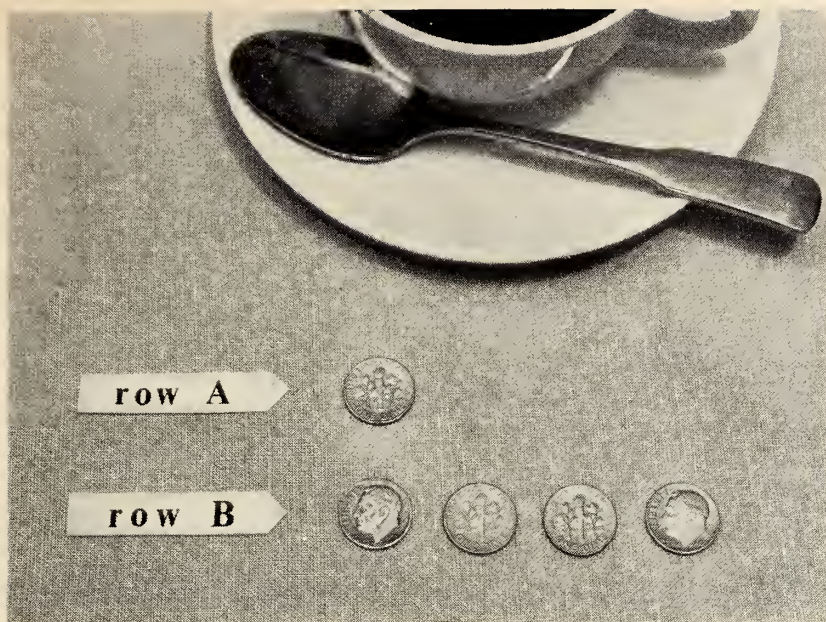
Since I know Bouton's rules, if it is

for a year, at his insistence, because he was determined to figure out how I played. After a year he knew no more than at the start, and hadn't won a game.

Hints, however true, are only exasperating.

"The correct system," I told my friend, "lies outside of our normal way of thinking." And again, "Think like a computer instead of a human being."

This kind of "help" only sickened him. He noted that I always left him an even

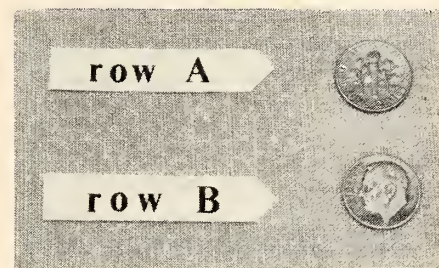


"My masterstroke"

the games or puzzles discussed here have been covered by him in one form or another over the years.

A lot of his material could be over your head, but he keeps mixing the easy with the difficult, and sometimes publishes a challenging new switch on an old puzzle. He published a new wrinkle, not long ago, on the old coin-weighting problem that many readers of these words have probably solved.

The original problem has to do with



"His masterstroke"

one might suspect in their ability to deal with a complex problem all at once. The ancients often established some basic truths by very neat reasoning that started by *simplifying* a problem that was beyond them until they simplified it.

When a problem offered a choice of a few answers, one of which must be true, it was often too complex for anyone to see straight through it. But instead of running away from it, they would "reduce it to an absurdity" by *assuming* a certain answer were true, and then testing it for truth or falsity. Often they found that they could prove that all possible answers but one were false, just by taking them one at a time. (Sherlock Holmes claimed he could solve crimes that way.)

Euclid proved that the square root of 2 is an endless fraction by this simple method. If the square root of 2 is a number that comes to an end, he said, then it must end in an odd number or an even number. He found a simple proof that it couldn't end in an even number. Then he found a simple proof that it couldn't end in an odd number. Thus, with no direct proof that it goes on forever, he proved that it couldn't stop, because it had no place to light in the end. Ergo, it must be endless.

This *really* proves something else. Can you say what?

You'd be surprised how many of the things we "know" have only been proven in this indirect and neatly simple way.

That's how the blind prisoner solved the problem of the colored hats, which we invite you to crack if you don't know it already. Here's the problem:

A jailer offers freedom to the first of three prisoners who can demonstrate that he knows what color hat he has on.

They are shown five hats, *three white and two red*.

Prisoners A and B are then blindfolded, while prisoner C is blind anyway.

Hats are placed on each, and the remaining two hats are thrown away.

In a cell with no mirrors, the blindfolds are taken off of A and B, and each of them is permitted to see what color hats the other two are wearing, though he can't see his own.

Prisoner A confesses that he doesn't know what color hat he has on.

Then Prisoner B confesses likewise.

Whereupon the blind prisoner, C, names the color hat he has on and wins his freedom by demonstrating to the jailer that he isn't guessing, but has identified his hat color by clear logic.

How does he know? Of course we have helped you, because we already hinted that, like Euclid or Sherlock Holmes, he checked out an assumption. If you can't figure it, the solution is among those available according to the note at the end of this article.

Did you know that even Einstein started toward many of his profound conclusions by imagining what would be true under very simple imaginary conditions? Or that his first description of relativity had to be revised because one young critic found a mistake in his math? That should give math "inferiors" as much comfort as Sam Snead gave to lousy golfers when, back at the peak of his powers, he took an eight on one hole in a big tournament.

Martin Gardner, with his monthly column in *Scientific American* and his collection of mathematical games in new books that he keeps putting together, is probably the number one writer in the country on these diversions. Many of

a coin dealer who's in a hurry to catch a plane. He grabs up 8 identical rare coins to take with him, only to find that a 9th, a counterfeit, has been mixed in with them. The counterfeit is known to weigh a little less than the good ones, all of which are known to weigh the same. There's no time to waste.

His helper grabs a balancing scales and in just two weighings that match some of the 9 coins against each other, he infallibly identifies the light coin. His boss gets to the airport in the nick of time, leaving the counterfeit behind. How did the assistant identify it in just two weighings on a balancing scales? We won't provide the answer, so many people have already worked it out themselves.

Mr. Gardner's switch on this can be stated as follows:

There are 11 stacks of 10 coins each. One whole stack is known to be counterfeit, the other ten stacks are genuine, but somebody mislaid the labels. The genuine coins each weigh one gram. The counterfeits are known to weigh one grain less than one gram, each. The scales available are real measuring scales. They are ample in size and accurately measure grams and grains.

In this case, the dealer's helper identifies the counterfeit stack in just *one* weighing operation, just *one* reading of the scales. How? If you think it will help you, we will say that he weighs exactly half the coins, which is more than Mr. Gardner explained the first time he delighted his readers with this challenge. Well, just to tease you, let's say that the way he described it, it wasn't half the coins that were weighed, and yet it was the same solution. Maybe you'll do better if you ignore such confusing hints.

That'll give you practice in being like Euclid and Sherlock Holmes—ignoring what you don't understand and just working on what you *do*, to see where that takes you. (Solution available; see note at end.)

Mr. Gardner introduced a subject once that seems to be easier for a writer than a mathematician. He has invented an amusing character called Dr. Matrix who believes in numerology. A year or so ago, Dr. Matrix noted that "four" is the only number that is matched by the number of letters in its English name—that is, there are four letters in "four."

Soon a letter appeared in Scientific American from a West Coast scientist pointing out to "Dr. Matrix" that "two cubed" is eight, and there are eight letters in "two cubed." Did that end it? Well, that so intrigued me, as a writer, that I started fooling around and came up with a whole bunch of numbers that are as eligible as "two cubed," including every single number from 25 to 34, and some pretty big ones besides. Example: "The square root, eleven hundred fifty-six" has 34 letters and the square root of 1,156 is 34. Any reader who *likes* this sort of thing can play it forever, and perhaps see what the biggest number is that he can make fit.

I have "named" 1,000 using 1,000 letters, and you can check my answer without counting the letters. Difficult? Nutty? I first found a way to make it easier—and it is nutty. Answer for 1,000 available. Anyone for 1,001?

AMONG VERY OLD games which I do not believe have been properly explored for the maximum fun and diversion that they can offer is a variation of tic-tac-toe. The form of it I have in mind seems to come close to a substitute for chess, with much simpler rules.

I assume everyone knows tic-tac-toe. Let's call this variation "Five in a row, unlimited." The playing rules are the same as tic-tac-toe, but the conditions are very different. Instead of getting 3 X's or O's in a row, or diagonally, to win, you must get five. And you play on an "unlimited" board, that is—much bigger than five squares on each side.

It is more convenient to play with checkers or poker chips of two different colors (one color for each player) than to mark X's and O's on paper. You take turns placing one checker or chip of your color on squares of the "unlimited" board, until one color has five in a row, straight or diagonally, which wins.

Of course, it is not possible to have an unlimited board. But the game loses much of its charm if it is played on too small a board.

An ordinary 8 x 8 checkerboard is too small. The edges of the board cramp play too much, and it is too easy to force a tie if you seem to be getting the worst of it.

I played this game for many years with a friend. We found that a home-made checkerboard 15 squares on a side was "unlimited" enough to tax our skill. There was never an end to the possibilities of developing new attacks and new defenses in the six years that we played it. My friend would invent a new attack that seemed a winner. I would discover a defense to that which became a new attack. He would develop a defense to that which became another new attack.

That's how it kept on going until circumstances separated us. We never found a formula whereby the first turn guaranteed a win, loss or tie. We were sure that if we had done so, enlarging the board would have given us a brand new game.

Just as a small board cramps the game, so does an artificial restriction on the number of pieces available. There should be enough to cover the board.

Probably many people have "invented" this game. It is a natural outgrowth of an attempt to make tic-tac-toe more complex. Just as tic-tac-toe boils itself down to a certain result (a tie) between players who understand it, so does "Four in a row." If "Five in a row, unlimited" is ever reduced to a formula, I'd be willing to tackle "Six in a row, unlimited." But five is quite enough, so far.

Mr. Gardner says that the game I call "Five in a row, unlimited," is an ancient game in Japan, where it is played on a 19x19 board under the name of *go-moku* (five stones). While he has heard expert opinion that the first player can force a win, he adds, "as far as I know, no proof of this has ever been published."

The game lends itself to experimenting with fearsome aggression or cautious defense, and defense has a way of turning into attack, often in ways that surprise the defender himself.

Some famous puzzles have pure charm, because they were presented with imagination or humor. Thus the old cryptogram addition problem, which my mother dearly loved when it went the rounds some 30 years ago. At the time she had several sons away at college, and their demands gave her a few problems in addition (or subtraction, more often).

The cryptogram reads:

S E N D
M O R E
—
M O N E Y

Each letter stands for a certain number from 0 to 9, and you can solve it so that SEND and MORE add up to MONEY. Just to start you off, M has to be 1 because the two numbers S and M cannot add to a two-digit number that is higher than somewhere in the 'teens. That being true, S must be 8 or 9 right off, since with 1 added to it (the M in the second line) and *maybe* one to carry, it comes to at least 10 (the MO in the last line). You take it from there. No answer provided.

Perhaps the most charming problem of all, in its manner of presentation, is the one about the innkeeper. He "finds a way" to satisfy the ten guests who insist on separate rooms when only nine rooms are available. The problem itself is sheer bunkum. But look at the statement of it which Mr. Gardner, in the same book cited earlier, has traced to the English magazine *Current Literature*, for April 1889, which in turn credited it to the *Pittsburgh Bulletin*.

*Ten weary, footsore travelers,
All in a woeful plight,
Sought shelter at a wayside inn
One dark and stormy night.*

*"Nine rooms, no more," the landlord said,
"Have I to offer you.
To each of eight a single bed,
But the ninth must serve for two."*

*A din arose. The troubled host
Could only scratch his head,
For of those tired men no two
Would occupy one bed.*

*The puzzled host was soon at ease—
He was a clever man—
And so to please his guests devised
This most ingenious plan.*

*In room marked A two men were placed,
The third was lodged in B,
The fourth to C was then assigned,
The fifth retired to D.*

*In E the sixth he tucked away,
In F the seventh man
The eighth and ninth in G and H
And then to A he ran,*

*Wherein the host, as I have said,
Had laid two travelers by;
Then taking one—the tenth and last—
He lodged him safe in I.*

*Nine single rooms—a room for each—
Were made to serve for ten;
And this it is that puzzles me
And many wiser men.*

In the answers available to some of
(Continued on page 43)

CHOOSING THE PRESIDENT.

AUTO INSURANCE PROBE COMING.

AFFLUENCE WEAKENS DIET.



Alabama's George Wallace may have little chance to be elected President with his third party ticket, but he might get the chance to decide who will be the nation's next incumbent of the White House.

The successful candidate for the Presidency must obtain a majority of the Electoral College, or 270 of the 538 votes. If Wallace pulls enough strength to prevent either the Democratic or Republican nominee from attaining the magical 270, the selection will be thrown to the House of Representatives.

Under the special procedure for this situation, each of the 50 state delegations gets only one vote. Thus, the key factor becomes a majority of state delegations rather than a majority of House members.

The Democrats today are sure of 29 state delegations, and Republicans only 18. But the upcoming Congressional elections could easily upset the state delegation majorities, and Wallace could decide the winner by supporting the rival of his choice.

If you're among those who have long been nourishing an unexpressed gripe against auto insurance, now is the time to speak up . . . to your Congressman. On Capitol Hill a seemingly unstoppable resolution, grinding through the legislative mill, will result in a two-year study of car insurance rates, practices and inequities.

Why now? Because our country's 100 million vehicles and 100 million drivers, operating about one trillion miles per year, are annually killing 53,000 citizens, disabling nearly 2 million others. The yearly economic loss amounts to some \$600 million for medical expenses, \$2.6 billion in wages, \$3.3 billion in property damage. Meanwhile, auto insurance premiums have risen over 30% in the past six years, and complaints have mushroomed over delays in compensation payments, arbitrary cancellations and rejections, insurance company bankruptcies, etc. It has been estimated that 14% to 23% of the injured have received nothing for their pains.

Americans today are enjoying higher incomes and the greatest abundance and variety of food selection at the lowest real cost in U.S. history, yet their eating habits have taken a turn for the worse.

That's the finding of a nationwide survey recently conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The survey disclosed that half of the U.S. households had diets that were good in all the nutrients measured, but that this level is a decline from 60% over the past ten years. In the same period, poor family diets increased in from 15% to 21% of the homes surveyed.

One-third of the households with incomes under \$3,000 per year had poor diets, yet they had greater returns in calories and nutrients per food dollar, on the average, than those with higher incomes.

PEOPLE AND QUOTES

RESPECT FOR SUCCESS

"It is time we had a little less pity for those who refuse to help themselves, and a little more respect for the doer. . ." **Richard G. Capen, Jr.,** Copley Newspapers.

COMPUTER PITFALL

"If we are to avoid creating an ant-hill society—a society which is organized in the most efficient and intelligent manner but which does not contain free beings—we must not program our human values." **Dem. Rep. Cornelius E. Gallagher, N.H.**

INDIVIDUAL STRESSED

"The preoccupation with the individual human being, his needs, his freedoms, his dignity and well-being, distinguishes our society from those that plan and manage for blocs or groupings of population." **J. Paul Austin,** President, Coca-Cola Company.

LOOK BEHIND RIOTS

"We do condemn the rioters. But what we also say is that we should look behind the riots and see what caused them." **Ill. Gov. Kerner,** head of President's Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

INDONESIAN VIEW

"Judging from the constellation of powers, no matter how momentary developments may seem, I would not like to place my bet on the Communists." **Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik.**

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

"Our foreign assistance programs must be judged on their merits. We cannot allow them to be brushed aside because we do not like what is going on in Vietnam, in Paris, or even in Watts. . ." **William S. Gaud,** Administrator, Agency for International Development.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

The "Mysterious" London Gold Market

By NATIONAL COMMANDER

William E. Salbrath



THERE WAS A SIGH of relief when the recent gold crisis ended in the closing of the mysterious international gold pool in the London market. Something was done about something that seemed to have been bad. But what was done to what effect? To the average Joe, the London gold market itself was still a mystery. It *seemed* to be something run by several nations, but that's not so.

It is a private gold market, run by five London brokerage firms. They trade gold in an open market, for clients whose identities are seldom known. At about 11 a.m. they fix the opening price of gold, then it goes up and down all day, just like stocks.

Why a free market for gold? Most of the world's gold is owned by nations that hold or swap it to back up their currency. The London market is one of several in Europe for private gold buyers and sellers—industries that buy gold for use, mines that sell new gold, etc.

There is a conflict between nations and private buyers. Most Western nations want the price to stay at the \$35-an-ounce set by the U.S. to fix the value of the dollar. But in the private markets, the price may change with supply and demand. If the price swings wildly, that can change the value of the dollar day by day, which could make a mess of world trade in anything.

In 1960, the drain on the U.S. Treasury's gold (from other causes) set rumors going that we'd raise the official gold price in self defense. Speculators in free markets started to buy \$35 gold, to sell for more later. They forced the price up. In some alarm, eight nations—including ourselves, France and England—formed a pool in 1961 to hold the market price close to \$35. Let's call these eight nations "The Pool." They agreed to put some of their national gold reserves into the London market if the price should go up too much, and thus force it down, and to buy gold if the price should sag.

The Bank of England, as agent, watched the market and put Pool gold in or out as needed to hold the price. For four years it worked well. "Market" gold stayed very near \$35. Some Pool members, including ourselves, added to their gold reserves out of the London market. "Old" gold, seeking buyers, and "new" gold, from South African and other mines (probably Soviet, too) was bought at the \$35 price, plus or minus a little.

About two years ago fresh inflation here, and the continued drain on our gold reserve from other causes, again set off speculation that we'd raise our gold price. (If we doubled it, we could redeem such things as De Gaulle's dollars with *half* as much of our gold.) A new rush started for \$35 gold that *might* be \$70 gold in 1968, while overseas dollar-holders moved to get gold for their paper before its value might be cut in half. Up went the price,

and the Pool shoveled more and more of its reserves in to force it back down. Soon speculators were buying heavily with borrowed money. Some experts think the Pool nations sold \$3 billion of their gold reserves in London in a *few months*. We got down to our last \$2 billion in gold for overseas use, exclusive of \$10 billion to back up our money at home.

Who were the speculators? Good guesses have been made, but when a broker ordered gold on the market, you wouldn't know if it were for an Arabian oil sheik, an agent of De Gaulle, a big jeweler's agent, a Soviet source, a European bank, a large industry or *who*.

In February, the British ordered the London market closed until April 1, while the Pool discussed what to do. Immediately, gold rose on the Paris market to \$44 an ounce. Meanwhile, Congress acted to free our last \$10 billion in gold for overseas use, by ending any need for gold to back up our home currency. Now the public learned that France had quietly ceased contributing its 9% share of gold to the Pool and we'd made it up.

Seven Pool members (the original eight less France) met in Washington and *ended* the Pool. They'd put no more gold into the open market, but would just pass it among themselves, as nations, to back up their money.

Oddly, the Pool was *formed* to stop speculation and it was *dropped* to stop speculation. The Pool, in 1960, was like a poker player with a big pile of chips who says: "I can bet so much that you don't dare raise me. I'll raise you back with a stiffer bet than you dare meet." In 1968, the Pool was like the fellow with the little pile of chips who says: "You can't take my money. I won't put anything into the pot until I have a winning hand." Either way the gamblers in the middle have a harder time making a big haul. But the gamblers are only the vultures. Our own spending policies are the killers.

We are back to what seemed bad enough in 1960, but with less reserves and a weaker dollar. We are *more* vulnerable to gold raids by nations (a la De Gaulle) than then. Our friends, alarmed at our own cheapening of the dollar by out-of-balance government operations here, and our spiralling wage-price scale, may not only claim our \$35 gold for their excess dollars, but may now have a free market in which to sell it for more. The temptation to them, if we keep cheapening *their* dollars, may become irresistible. The end of the Pool, and the freeing for overseas use of the last \$10 billion we own, gives us perhaps our last breathing spell to put our house in order, to get out of the cheap money, something-for-nothing economy. If we don't all *work* for that, and *vote* for that, and *press* for that, can we blame anyone but ourselves for what follows?

NEWSLETTER

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH
ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

MAY 1968

VA PENSIONERS PROTECTED FROM NET LOSS OF INCOME BY SWEEPING NEW LAW:

On Mar. 28, the President signed PL90-275 (HR 12555), a law unanimously passed by both houses of Congress . . . Its chief aim is to see that VA pensioners will not suffer a net loss of money because of increases in Social Security benefits, or in any other income.

For a great majority of VA pensioners who come under the "new law" (since 1960), it will do this by revising the scales relating to the payment of (1) veterans pensions and those of their widows and orphans, and (2) dependency and indemnity compensation (DIC) for dependent parents of servicemen or veterans whose deaths are service-connected.

Pensions will still be reduced (with one temporary exception) as other income increase, but not by more than the increase . . . The exception: no person will receive any reduction in his VA pension or DIC payments in 1968 or 1969 because of an increase in Social Security benefits which began Mar. 1, 1968.

Heretofore, persons receiving slight increases in other income suffered greater cuts in pension benefits . . . That inequity has now been removed.

The law also raises the ceilings on income that cause VA pensions to be cut off or denied, and will increase pension payments for some.

Here's more detail on PL90-275.

(1) The present three-step scaling-down of VA benefits, as other income increases, is changed to a scale with 18 smaller steps--for veterans and widows without dependents . . . For veterans and widows with dependents, it is changed to 28 and 27 steps, respectively . . . Maximum pension rates will increase and the changes will result in increased payments for some pensioners receiving less than a maximum rate . . . Maximum income limitations will be increased by \$200--from \$1,800 to \$2,000 for vets and widows without dependents, and \$3,000 to \$3,200 for those with dependents

. . . This takes effect Jan. 1, 1969.

(2) The present five-step payment scale for dependency and indemnity compensation for parents is changed to 13 and 23 steps, depending on other factors . . . This will give increased payments to some parents who get less than the maximum rate . . . Again, maximum income limitations will be raised by \$200--from \$1,800 and \$3,000 to \$2,000 and \$3,200 respectively . . . This takes effect Jan. 1, 1969.

(3) It will increase by \$200 the annual income limitations for veterans and widows who now receive pension under laws in effect before July 1, 1960 ("old law") . . . The jump is from \$1,400 to \$1,600 for those without dependents and from \$2,700 to \$2,900 for those with dependents . . . No change will be made in the rate of pension for this group . . . However, they may switch to the new pension laws at any time if it is to their advantage (though they may not switch back later) . . . These new ceilings take effect Jan. 1, 1969.

The new act will also permit an end-of-the-year reduction or discontinuance of benefits if there is an increase in income . . . Heretofore, such reductions or discontinuances were made on the last day of the month in which the change in income occurred . . . Pensioners will also still be able to exclude 10% of Social Security or other retirement income in determining eligibility for monthly VA benefits . . . This took effect April 1, 1968.

In no case will a net loss of total income occur because of an increase in non-pension income . . . The law provides that even in a case where the new scales might fail to protect against a net loss through some oversight in their construction, no net loss of income will result.

With the numerous steps added to the "new law" scale, VA pensioners will find their pensions reduced by smaller increases in other income than before, but the reductions will be smaller too . . . Pensions will be increased or decreased as other income fluctuates by \$100 increments.

THE AMERICAN LEGION held its Eighth Annual Washington Conference in the nation's capital, March 4-8, 1968.

An overall title for a series of meetings on the many facets of Legion and veterans affairs, the Washington Conference annually brings together about 1,200 Legionnaires from around the nation and some from overseas points to meet with their elected representatives in Congress and other high government and military officials.

Oldest in point of time and largest of the meetings is the Rehabilitation Conference. It alone brings in about 700 delegates for seminars and panel discussions on veterans rehabilitation problems.

Delegates were housed at the giant Sheraton Park Hotel and held most of their business and social events there. Other meetings were held at the Pentagon, the State Department and Quantico, Va.

Highlights of the week included:

(1) The appearance by National Commander William E. Galbraith before the House Committee on Veterans Affairs to present The American Legion's veterans legislative program.

(2) The National Commander's Reception and Banquet honoring the Congress of the United States and the presentation of The American Legion Award for Distinguished Public Service to the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives. (See pages 36-37.)

(3) The presentation of the National Commander's Award at a Public Relations Luncheon to Jack Valenti, President of the Motion Picture Association of America and former White House Special Assistant to President Lyndon B. Johnson. (See page 36.)

(4) An announcement by the Veterans Administration that it would provide to veterans organizations the names and addresses of service personnel being released each month from active duty. (See story opposite page.)

Before a standing-room-only audience of Legionnaires and Auxiliaries in the Caucus Room of the Old House Office Building on Tues., Mar. 5, Nat'l Cmdr Galbraith (see photo above) presented the Legion's legislative program to the House Veterans Affairs Committee.

Acknowledging the progress that has



Nat'l Cmdr Galbraith (center) presents Legion's legislative program to House Veterans Affairs Committee. With him: Rep. Robert Denney (Nebr.) (capless), Clarence Horton (Ala.), Legion Legislative Chmn (glasses), and William F. Lenker (S. Dak.) Legion Rehab Chmn.

The Legion's Midwinter Washington Conference

Legion leaders and government officials confer at Eighth Annual Meeting in nation's capital.

been made in the field of veterans legislation, Cmdr Galbraith outlined the main areas in which the Legion felt that new or amended law was necessary to correct inequities and submitted a list of some 50 legislative proposals.

- He called for an increase of \$100 a month in compensation payments to veterans rated 100% service-disabled. At present, the law authorizes payment of \$300 a month to such veterans. Disability compensation rates were last increased on Dec. 1, 1965, and were then responsive to cost-of-living increases that had occurred since 1933 as measured by the Consumer's Price Index. However, the Index does not take into account a family's standard of living, which in the period from 1951-66 rose 3.5 to 4% per year. Thus this veteran has fallen behind in the race to maintain himself and his family under prevailing standards of what is necessary for health, nutrition and participation in community activities. The Legion's resolution asks that this payment be upped to \$400 monthly.

- He urged an increase in a widow's monthly rate of dependency and indemnity compensation by \$25 for each child under 18. Pointing out an inequity in the present provisions of the law, the Cmdr noted that a widow with three children may receive as little as \$132 monthly. Yet, if she remarried, her payments as a widow would be discontinued but she would then receive \$149 a month as custodian of three children of the veteran while they were under 18.

- Referring to the development and maintenance of an adequate system of national cemeteries, the Cmdr voiced the Legion's recommendations (1) that jurisdiction for the administration and maintenance of all national cemeteries be assigned to the VA Administrator, (2) that he be given responsibility and authority to develop a national cemetery system adequate for the future, and (3) that the Committees of Congress having legislative responsibility for veterans affairs also have control over national cemetery matters.

At the conclusion of the Cmdr's presentation, Rep. W. J. Bryan Dorn, Vice Chairman of the Committee and presiding in Chmn Olin E. Teague's absence, took note of the Legion's long interest in a national cemetery system and announced that hearings on the matter were scheduled to begin in the last week of March.

Legion commissions meeting during the week in regular or executive session were: Rehabilitation, National Security, Economic, Foreign Relations, Americanism, Legislative, Finance and for the first time in Washington, the Publications Commission, overseer of the activities of this magazine.

Also meeting were the Legion's 50th Anniversary Committee, the Task Force for the Future Committee, the Child Welfare Screening Committee, the Nat'l Cmdr's Advisory Committee, the Reorganization Committee and the Department Service Officers Ass'n.

Following are brief reports on the activities of some of the above groups during the week.



Legion's Task Force for the Future Committee in pensive session. L. to r.: Past Nat'l Cmdr Ray Murphy (Calif.), Cmdr Galbraith, Adm. Arleigh Burke (Ret.), former U.S. Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark, and James F. Green (Nebr.), Committee Chmn.

REHABILITATION

A total of 17 recommendations was considered by the Recommendations Committee of the Rehab Commission. Six were approved to be forwarded to the National Executive Committee for consideration at its spring meeting at Nat'l Hq and will not become Legion policy unless adopted by that body.

The recommendations approved

called for: (1) a salary study of Rehab staff employees and urged that dues earmarked for Rehab be used solely for those purposes, (2) full mouth dental care for veterans who apply for it within one year following separation, (3) Legion support for legislation to furnish Vietnam veterans monetary assistance in the amount of \$3,000 toward the purchase of an automobile, (4) Legion sup-

VA Offers To Provide Monthly Dischargee List of Vietnam Era Vets

THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION has offered to provide to The American Legion and other veterans organizations on a monthly basis the names and addresses of all Vietnam Era veterans discharged from the armed services, starting with mid-1968. This is a precedent-setting offer long-sought by the Legion.

With approximately 70,000 service personnel being discharged each month it can readily be seen that between 800-900,000 names would be available per year. While the possession of these names is a valuable membership-getting tool it is much more a unique and excellent way for Legion posts to show what services they can render to these newest of veterans who will be returning to their communities.

Said Nat'l Cmdr Galbraith in a letter to Legion Department Commanders: "Despite the best efforts of the armed forces, the VA, the Employment Service, and other Federal agencies, too many of these young veterans are not being brought back into the mainstream of American life with the benefits, the job, or the education that will assure their becoming productive, stable citizens. Without jobs and other readjustment assistance, their prospects for the future are not good. Yet their service in time of war deserves the best our society can offer . . . We must provide the friendly, personal visit that causes something good to happen . . ."

Generally, the plan would work somewhat along these lines. Each military

center at which separations take place will transmit a record of that separation to the Veterans Administration. Name, address and other data will be transferred to magnetic tape by the VA which would then provide copies of these tapes to the Legion within three to seven weeks after separation.

From this point on, coordination between Legion Nat'l Hq and the various department organizations and local posts would be vital.

First, in most cases, department organizations would furnish to Nat'l Hq (some are doing so even now) the names and addresses of responsible and competent contacts in each zip code area of the United States. These contacts could be local Legion posts, Legion officers, county or district organizations ready to make effective and helpful use of this valuable information.

Local Legion groups wishing to provide zip code contact names should get instructions as to the procedure to be followed from their own department headquarters.

These contact names will be fed into the computer equipment operated by the Circulation Division of The American Legion Magazine and assigned to one or more zip code areas.

When dischargee names are received for each zip code area from the VA they will be matched with the zip code contact name and printed on 3" x 5" cards. This information will be mailed directly to the Legionnaire or local groups re-

sponsible for seeing that an immediate contact is made with the new veteran to explain his rights and benefits and offer him membership in the Legion.

The procedure may vary slightly from department to department but immediate and personal contact action is vital because these new veterans may change residence rapidly and because their need for service and advice is most acute in the early weeks after discharge.

Though this mailing procedure may bypass the department organizations it is necessary in order to save clerical and postal costs and precious time. However, the departments will be directly responsible to see that posts follow through on this service. In addition, dischargee cards for zip code areas where there is no contact name assigned will automatically go to the Department Adjutant for direction to the local post.

Each department organization will be furnished a computer print-out list of all names and addresses of the new dischargees. Thus, a post starting late into the program would be able to get its local dischargee names from its department headquarters.

The tapes used in printing these lists will not be retained at Nat'l Hq. If names are lost, each department's print-out list would be the only source of duplication.

The VA was scheduled to begin its magnetic tape transmission to the Legion as soon as possible with names beginning to arrive at the post level in July.

Legion Public Relations Award For 1968



Jack Valenti

THE AMERICAN LEGION National Commander's Award for 1968 was presented to Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Ass'n of America, for his "outstanding service to the motion picture industry which so heavily influences the lives of vast segments

of the American people, and for a career of commendable public service to the communications media and to his country, including service as Assistant to the President of the United States."

In replying to the award, which was presented at a Public Relations Luncheon, Valenti noted that he was most pleased with the recognition given the motion picture industry and added that "the support of The American Legion is most appreciated."

Valenti, who served as a WW2 Army Air Force combat pilot and is a Legionnaire, defended President Johnson against irresponsible dissent and supported the nation's efforts in S. Vietnam as necessary for freedom's defense.

port for law to provide commissary and PX privileges for widows of dead service-connected war veterans, (5) authorization for Rehab Commission Area chairmen or vice chairmen to attend Executive Section meetings of the Nat'l Rehab Commission and (6) opposition to proposals to eliminate statutory awards for arrested tuberculosis and railroad retirement benefits as income for pension purposes for VA beneficiaries now receiving pension under the law in effect prior to July 1, 1960.

The Rehab Conference itself met Tuesday, March 5 through Friday March

8 under the chairmanship of William F. Lenker (S. Dak.). Most of its time was taken with panel discussions and remarks by batteries of VA department and division heads led by Administrator William J. Driver. The Dep't of Defense also sent representatives who discussed separation counseling of Vietnam veterans and military medical benefits.

Other speakers included: Oliver E. Meadows, Staff Director, House Committee on Veterans Affairs; Past Nat'l Cmdr L. Eldon James (Va.) and Past Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission Chmn Robert M. McCurdy (Calif.) who discussed their participation on the U.S. Veterans Advisory Commission; Mrs. Arthur B. Hannell, Chairman of the Legion Auxiliary Nat'l Rehabilitation Committee and James W. Stancil, Chair-

(Continued on page 38)



Cmdr and Mrs. Galbraith pose with Secretary of State Dean Rusk at State Dep't Post 68's reception for Legion Foreign Relations Commission as guests mingle (see below) in State's beautiful Diplomatic Reception Room.



Legionnaires and their Congressional representatives

ABOUT 2,500 PERSONS, including nearly 450 members of the United States Congress, their wives, many top government and military leaders, and Legionnaires from everywhere, attended the National Commander's Banquet on the evening of Wed., March 6, at the Sheraton Park Hotel.

Signal event of the evening was the presentation of The American Legion Award for Distinguished Public Service for 1968 to the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Speaker is a lifetime member of the Legion, Columbia Post 50, of Dorchester, Mass.

Said Nat'l Cmdr William E. Galbraith in making the presentation, "We are not revealing any secrets by telling you that the Legion is preparing to observe its 50th Anniversary, and that this gentleman's career of public service began back in his native Massachusetts before the Legion was born.

"... He is a man who believes, as do his fellow American Legionnaires, that weakness breeds aggression... that the struggle in Vietnam involves more than Vietnam itself, that it may well prevent a larger war, and that what we are doing there is in the best interest of the United States."

"The history of the Congress," continued the Commander, "contains no finer record of support for legislation of importance to veterans than that of the Speaker of the House of Representatives..."

In his remarks of acceptance, Speaker McCormack called for support of the effort in Vietnam and took the huge audience back through history citing the various dissents made and the effects such movements had on events when there was weakness in leadership.

He noted: "... Weakness in leadership against the arrogant aggressor leads to appeasement and that appeasement is the road to widespread war..."

"And," he declared, "if we are going

COMMANDER'S BANQUET HONORING THE CONGRESS



tatives at banquet. Photo top left is Ohio group, middle photo shows Pennsylvania delegation while photo top right is group from Oklahoma.



Speaker McCormack accepting Legion Distinguished Service Award from Cmdr Galbraith.



Group of New Jersey Legionnaires and wives await start of Commander's Banquet.

to err—it is better that we err on the side of strength, than on the side of weakness.”

Speaking strongly for backing of our troops in Vietnam, he said, “We cannot say too much for the bravery and the sacrifices of our boys and those of our allies who are serving and fighting. They know what is involved in a future world

of peace. They sense the evil intent and purposes of international communism. They know the moral obligations and solemn word of our country is involved. They know the national interest of our country and our Far Eastern defenses, are involved.

“To those who continue to engage in any kind of dissent, responsible or ir-

responsible,” he went on, “at least they can do or say nothing that will increase the danger of our boys and our allies in South Vietnam.

“That is the least they can do.

“That is the least they should do,” he concluded.

Pointing out that though he had received many awards as a “simple, humble human being, there are none that we (Mrs. McCormack and he) shall value and treasure more” because it came from an organization “ringing with Americanism and carrying on ideals and strengths inherited from past generations



Cmdr Galbraith thanks singer Danny Scholl for his entertainment of huge audience and presents him with set of colors as memento.

with the mandate to pass them on to future generations.”

Entertainment for the huge affair was provided by Danny Scholl, acting and singing star of stage, screen, television and recordings.

A member of Bond Hill-Roselawn Post 427 of the Legion in Cincinnati, Ohio, Scholl won the Bronze Star with cluster during WW2 and was seriously wounded. He had performed in the Broadway musical “Winged Victory” and sang with the Glenn Miller band both in civilian life and in the Army Air Corps. A graduate of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, Danny taught Air Corps personnel to sing while marching, which helped morale.



At left, Rehab Chmn Wm. Lenker introduces Mrs. Arthur B. Hannell, Auxiliary Rehab Chmn, to conferees. At right, he presents VA Administrator Driver (center), his Deputy Administrator, A. W. Stratton (glasses), and Associate Deputy Albert H. Monk.

man of the Board of Veterans Appeals.

Administrator Driver, in reviewing the VA's operations praised the Legion's continued cooperation, noted that dynamic changes have taken place in the area of veterans affairs in the past two years, and predicted even more changes in the year to come. He called attention to the fact that post-Korean War veterans and Vietnam vets are taking advantage of education and training programs in huge numbers. Almost 700,000—approximately 70% of our newest veterans—have enrolled for college or other training in the two years since the Cold War GI Bill of 1966 was passed. About 250,000 vets have applied for the VA home loan guaranty program.

ECONOMIC

Veterans' rights, achievements and needs in housing, education and employment occupied the Economic Commission's meetings which began March 5. Chaired by Clarence S. Campbell (Vt.),

CONSOLIDATED NEWS PHOTOS



Three Massachusetts chums clasp hands. L. to r.: Frank Kelley, Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr, Speaker McCormack, Frank Orfanello, Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr.



Part of group of 700 conferees attending National Rehab Conference sessions.

it heard 16 experts, in and out of government, present executive and congressional aims, as well as those of private industry, to support and assist the veteran today.

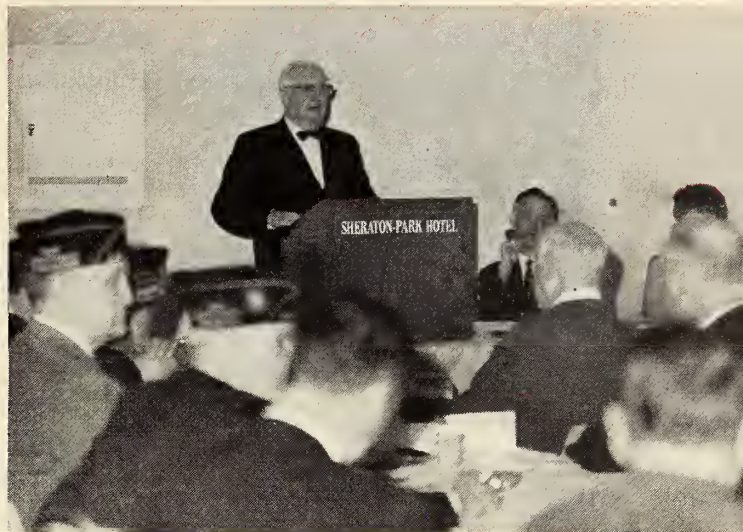
On housing loans, agriculture and other matters relating to veterans, such speakers as Philip N. Brownstein, Ass't Sec'y of Housing & Urban Development; A. W. Farmer, Chief Benefits Director, VA; John M. Dervan, Director, Loan Guaranty Service, VA; and Anthony Stasio, Director, OED, Small Business Administration, discussed financial assistance and additional temporary housing for the veteran in the Manpower Training Program and the emphasis being focused on the rural veteran and his family in order to bring about a better economic balance between urban and farm living. Legislative incentives to channel the talents of Vietnam vets into teaching and other community roles in deprived areas was also a major subject.

In the area of veterans employment, Department of Labor experts Edward L. Omohundro, Hugh W. Bradley, Thomas A. Tinsley, and William P. McCahill,

Exec Sec'y of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, discussed, among other topics, the 20 new one-stop service centers which were set up to work directly with the VA and other government agencies involved in veterans employment.

Rep. Thaddeus J. Dulski (N.Y.), Chmn., House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, discussed HJ Res. 1052, a resolution intended to reaffirm the law dealing with preference in jobs for veterans and to remind both government agencies and private industry that the preference law is still on the books. Congressman Dulski is also a member of the House Veterans Affairs Committee and a long-time member of Adam Plewacki Post 799 of the Legion in Buffalo, N.Y.

L. J. Andolsek, Vice Chairman, Civil Service Commission, spoke on his agency's continued efforts to better its services for veterans. Other Civil Service executives on hand were: Robert E. Hampton, Commissioner; Nicholas J. Oganovic, Executive Director; and Joseph Aronson, Veterans Affairs Specialist.



In photo top left, Franklin L. Orth, Exec v-p of the Nat'l Rifle Ass'n, addresses Nat'l Security Comm'n on "the right to keep and bear arms." In photo top right, Clarence C. Horton, Nat'l Legislative Chmn, brings his commission members up to date.

NATIONAL SECURITY

The National Security Commission, with Emmett G. Lenihan (Wash.) as Chairman, met jointly with the Americanism Commission under Chairman Daniel J. O'Connor (N.Y.) on items common to both commissions. Nat'l Security also journeyed to the Pentagon and the U.S. Marine Base at Quantico, Va. One of the commission's principal speakers was Franklin L. Orth, Executive Vice President of the National Rifle Association. He discussed the Second Amendment of the Bill of Rights, "the right of the people to keep and bear arms."

LEGISLATIVE

The Nat'l Legislative Commission met under the chairmanship of Clarence C. Horton (Ala.) to review new legislation and determine future moves with respect to Legion policy contained in some 90 convention and Nat'l Executive Committee mandates that call for legislative action. Addressing the group on their needs and aims were the chairman and directors of the major Legion commis-

sions and committees attending the Conference. The commission also heard from Congressional committee staff experts on matters Legion interest.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Korea, Vietnam, Cuba, the United Nations, Laos, Cambodia and the United States were spotlighted during the Foreign Relations Commission's three-day Washington meeting.

At meetings presided over by Chairman Thomas E. Whelan (N. Dak.) the Commission heard Colonel Sang Kil Han, Republic of Korea Military Attache, speak on recent events in Korea—the assassination attempt on the life of President Chung Hee Park; the increased infiltration into the south; and the U.S.S. *Pueblo* incident. North Korea's recent aggressive moves, he noted, are indications of its determination to force a pull-back of South Korea's military aid to South Vietnam and to create additional pressure on U.S. commitments throughout the Far East.

Philip C. Habib, Deputy Ass't Sec'y, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs,

Dep't of State, discussed the prospects for peace and economic recovery in South Vietnam.

Cuba's increased reliance on extensive trade agreements with the world's free nations in light of her precarious internal economic situation and her shaky relations with Russia were discussed by Gerald R. Olsen, Deputy Coordinator for Economic Affairs (Cuba), Dep't of State.

Commission members also met at the State Department for briefings on the United Nations, the Middle East, Laos, Cambodia and Arab-Israeli affairs.

PUBLICATIONS

The Publications Commission, which oversees the policies of this magazine, met for the first time at this conference. It normally holds its midwinter business meeting at the magazine offices in New York City. Under Chairman James E. Powers, a Past Nat'l Cmdr, it discussed magazine problems relating to advertising, editorial, circulation-promotion, finance-personnel and manufacturing. Guest speaker at a luncheon meeting was



Foreign Relations Chmn Tom Whelan (at podium) fields question from floor. Four-man subcommittee discusses U.S.S. *Pueblo* incident.

CONSOLIDATED NEWS PHOTOS



Often a presenter of Certificates of Appreciation, John Corcoran (right) former Nat'l Rehab Director and now a VA executive, gets one himself from Rehab Chmn Wm. Lenker.

Fred Smith, a widely known business consultant for Genesco Printing Industries, Mobil Oil Co., Avco Mfg. Co., and the president of two consulting firms in Cincinnati, Ohio, and a brokerage firm in Dallas, Tex.

TASK FORCE FOR THE FUTURE

Coming together for the first time since its formation in the fall of 1967, this committee met Mar. 3-5, under the direction of Chmn James F. Green (Nebr.), for a series of brain-storming idea sessions with outside consultants Allan B. Kline, prominent Farm Bureau leader; Mrs. William Hasebroock, Freedoms Foundation; General Bruce Clark, (USA Ret.); Admiral Arleigh A. Burke (USN Ret.); Tom C. Clark, former U.S. Supreme Court Justice; and Francis D. Flannagan, a vice president of W. R. Grace Co.

The Task Force panel has three objectives: (1) to examine national areas of education, health and welfare; (2) to examine the present goals and programs



George Mead, Past N.Y. Dep't Rehab Director, receives Department Service Officers Ass'n Award for his 22 years of dedication and service in the rehab field. Presenting award is Thad Gnidziejko, N.J. Dep't Service Officer. The Dep't Service Officers elected: Frank Bottigliero (Ill.) president; Harry Sawyer (Mont.), vice pres.; Walter Hyde (R.I.), sec'y-treas.; George Shehane (Ga.), sgt-at-arms, and Fred Heinle (Wis.), chaplain.

of the Legion; and (3) to provide the Legion with a grand strategy to guide it in the future.

CHILD WELFARE

The American Legion Child Welfare Foundation, Inc., made five grants totaling \$40,275 for health, welfare, training and education projects and elected its new slate of officers.

The grants: \$10,000 to the Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training, Washington, D.C., to finance the third and last year of a three-year pledge of support for a study to implement the Correctional Rehabilitation Act of 1965; \$8,500 to the National Cystic Research Foundation of New York for a second year grant to continue research on molecular genetics, or the physiology of biochemistry of the exocrine glands; \$11,800 to the American Humane Ass'n, Children's Division, Denver, Colo., for regional workshops in education and training of specialists in child protective services; \$5,975 to the Dep't of Health, Welfare and Rehabilitation of Nevada for a pilot institute on how to find and study homes for hard to place children and \$4,000 to the Nat'l Ass'n for Practical Nurse Education and Service to provide scholarships for practical nurses in pediatrics.

Elected officers were: George Ehinger (Del.), Pres.; Dr. Almo Sebastianelli (Pa.) Vice-Pres.; David V. Addy (Mich.) Sec'y; William Christoffersen (Utah) Treas.; and Randel Shake (Ind.) Exec. Secy.

National Convention News

Here is the latest information relative to The American Legion's 50th National Convention to be held in New Orleans Sept. 6-12, 1968.

- The Legion's Headquarters will be at the Roosevelt Hotel, 123 Baronne St.
- Legion Auxiliary Headquarters will be at the Jung Hotel, 1500 Canal St.
- Convention sessions will be held in the Municipal Auditorium, 1201 Saint Peter St., starting Tues., Sept. 10.
- The National Commander's Dinner to Distinguished Guests will be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Jung Hotel, Tues., Sept. 10, starting at 7:30 p.m.
- The Legion Auxiliary States Dinner will be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Jung Hotel, Wed., Sept. 11, starting at 8:00 p.m.
- The Legion's Drum & Bugle Corps Championship Finals is scheduled to be held at the City Park Stadium, Sunday evening, Sept. 8.
- The Legion's big parade will start at 6:00 p.m., Mon. Sept. 9. Parade route: South on Canal St., starting at Galvez St., to disbanding at Magazine St.



H. C. Zimmerman (left), Legion Task Force Committee member and San Antonio Hemisfair '68 executive, presents Past Nat'l Cmdr James F. O'Neil, Publisher of this magazine, with a certificate making him Hemisfair '68 Ambassador. The World's Fair will run until October 26, 1968.

- Legion Headquarters office will be at the Annex-Municipal Auditorium and will open Tues., Sept. 3 at 8:00 a.m.
- Legion Auxiliary Headquarters office will be at the Jung Hotel and will open Tues., Sept. 3 at 8:00 a.m.

Italy's Committeeman Dies

Sexson E. Humphreys, 54, National Executive Committeeman for the Department of Italy since 1962, and his wife, Jessalyn Allan Humphreys, 47, were killed Mar. 3 in a two-car auto ac-



Sexson E. Humphreys

cident near Bloomington, Ind. Mrs. Humphreys was Italy's Alternate Nat'l Executive Committee representative since 1967. Mr. Humphreys, chief of the copy desk at the Indianapolis News, served as an Army warrant officer in Italy during WW2. Survivors include a son, Noel D. Humphreys, who is a student at DePauw University in Indiana.

Death also took:

Charles A. Gebert, of Tamaqua, Pa., Past Dep't Cmdr (1928-29).

Arthur J. Hutton, of Bremerton, Wash., Past Dep't Cmdr (1939-40).

William R. Marvel, of Wilmington, Del., Past Dep't Adj't (1939-40, 1958-66).

Posts Support Viet Effort

More than 200 persons stood at attention in rain and snow as the American flag was raised over the Wing Bldg in **Grants Pass, Ore.**, in a ceremony sparked by **Post 28**. The flag (which had flown over the Capitol Building) will fly day and night until the Vietnam conflict ends. Principal speaker was U.S. Senator Wayne Morse, of Oregon, a frequent critic of the Administration's Vietnam policy, who, in referring to the capture of the USS Pueblo, urged the people to support the President in his stand that "the symbol of the American flag must be held inviolate around the world." James Economos is the commander of **Post 28**.



Legion reminder: "Freedom Is Not Free"

Post 985, Philadelphia, Pa., held a "Freedom Is Not Free Campaign" at the Minneapolis-Honeywell Co. plant and distributed over 2,000 pins to employees (see photo above).

In **Temple City, Calif.**, Mayor Paul Beckley (center in photo below) and PC R. D. Long, Jr., of **Post 279**, aided by Judy Coe (Miss Temple City) unveiled a marble plaque dedicated to all Americans who have given their lives for our country. The city donated the plaque. Long spoke, and introduced Ernie Alvitre, a Viet Vet and former Sergeant-at-Arms of **Post 279**.



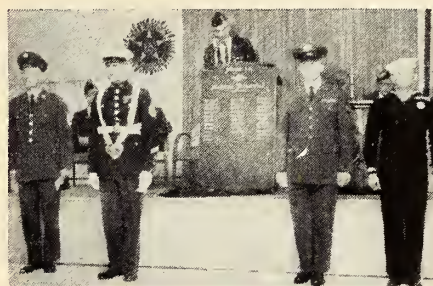
Post 279, Calif., unveils new Memorial.

Post 206, Westwood, N.J., adopted the 98 men and two officers of Mine Squadron 11, winner of a Presidential Unit Citation in Vietnam. Squadron Cmdr Lt. J. A. Mace wrote: "In the face

of all the publicity about people who oppose our country's stand in Vietnam, it is indeed heartwarming to receive support from those of you who serve for God and Country." The Auxiliary baked 22 tins of cookies, which were sent along with candy, games, books and even an artificial Christmas tree with decorations, and many letters, one of which resulted in a date between a Legionnaire's daughter and one of the men home on leave.

Post 1015 and Unit 1015, Amityville, N.Y., sent 156 gift boxes overseas plus 90 to domestic servicemen, and two boxes shipped for Vietnamese orphans via Capt. C. J. Udell, an Amityville man who is in charge of an advance unit and works directly with the Vietnamese people. The cost of the overseas project was \$2,838, including \$300 in postage. The contents of each overseas package cost \$11.54. Each state box cost \$6.20. The two boxes for the Vietnamese children came to \$66.17.

In a ceremony in which a Color Guard from all the services participated, **Post 14, St. Petersburg, Fla.**, dedicated a plaque (see photo) to the heroes of Vietnam. Mayor Don Jones read a proc-



Post 14, Fla., plaque honors Viet Vets.

lamation. The plaque contains the names of all the men from St. Petersburg who have died in battle in Vietnam.

Legion Awards for Lawmen

Post 94, Lacey, Wash., assembled a group of experts to participate in a Law & Order Program which included the presentation of three Legion awards to police officers. Dep't Cmdr William C. Kenton made the presentations. Acting as MC was Emmett Lenihan, Chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Security Commission. Guest speaker was J. E. Milnes, special agent in charge of the FBI, Seattle Area. Attending were five judges, ranging from Supreme Court to District Court, including one Indian judge from the Skykomish Tribal Court, representatives from many city and state departments, and four Congressional Medal of Honor winners, including the Nat'l Executive Vice President of that Society, Benjamin F. Wilson.

In **Valders, Wis.**, **Post 28** presented a



Post 28, Wis., to Chief Erickson

Law & Order Certificate to Lloyd Erickson for 25 years of service as Chief of Police. In the photo above are (l. to rt.) Oscar Ulness, Post Cmdr; Chief Erickson; Theo Damm, Adjutant; and Gorman Lex, Jr., Membership chairman.

Post 985, Philadelphia, Pa., gave Certificates to Policemen Kevin Brooks and Vincent Lauro for heroism in a holdup.

More than 12,000 **Queens County, N.Y.**, Legionnaires were asked to aid in a search for two five-year-old Broad Channel boys missing for almost a month. The request for Legion aid to continuing police efforts was relayed by Queens County Cmdr Peter V. DeNunzio from the grandmother of one of the boys. A special police telephone number was set up for the purpose.

Post 165, Wolcott, Conn., gave a marching banner to the Police Dept.

Stars of the Bedside Network

Practically every day in the year, in some VA Hospital, a Bedside Network show goes on the air. A function of the Veterans Hospital Radio & TV Guild, operating since 1948, the Bedside Network encourages hospitalized veterans to become active participants in shows and broadcasts.

"When we say we are 500 volunteers from broadcasting and allied entertainment industries who make regular trips to VA Hospitals, this is true," says the Guild. "But if you think we are show business people who 'go out to entertain the boys' you are quite, quite wrong."

Instead, these volunteers bring scribes, tape recorders, microphones and sheet music to the hospitals, as preparation for the performance of plays and variety shows by ex-GIs in ambulatory and locked mental wards. The patients themselves are coaxed and coached in giving vent to their acting or musical talents. After a brief run-through directed by VHRTG volunteers, the men tape their show, which is later broadcast over hospital loudspeakers.

The Bedside Network, one of the two major continuing projects of **Post 209, New York**, received a citation for meritorious service from the Legion's Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Ed Atkinson and John L. Bammerlin and M. B. Bartlett and Fred A. Beck and John R. Bender (all 1967), Post 1, Phoenix, Ariz.

Constante Johnson (1964) and Truman Romee (1965) and Howard Watson (1967), Post 1, Hamilton, Bermuda.

Richard McCaffery (1967), Post 32, Soledad, Calif.

Harry E. Beare (1967), Post 456, San Francisco, Calif.

James T. Brooks and Noah H. Clubb and Harry M. Helmick and Charles J. Hoschower (all 1967), Post 73, Montrose, Colo.

Joseph G. Lane and Otto W. Petzold (both 1966), Post 127, Orange, Conn.

Hugh Conner and George M. Hobbs and Thomas J. King and Joseph A. Lane and Frank C. Milbourne (all 1967), Post 29, Stanton, Del.

John A. Lamb and Walter W. Newbury, Sr. and John I. Thieme (all 1967), Post 65, Delray Beach, Fla.

Joseph P. Donovan (1967), Post 49, Warsaw, Ind.

William Schwanke and Leo Shutske and Jay Tabler and Charles Wray (all 1967), Post 301, Kouts, Ind.

Christopher F. Mosher (1965), Post 324, Rexford, Kans.

Thomas Abrahamson and Ralph O. Brandon and Edward Brown and John Burbie (all 1967), Post 327, Marble, Minn.

Rev. Edward L. O'Toole (1936) and Edward Bader and Peter A. Baehle and Anthony Basler and Joseph Basler (all 1967), Post 150, Ste. Genevieve, Mo.

Marshall F. Holtscaw and James J. Jordan and Herman Kaller and Lester Klauber (all 1968), Post 154, Wellston, Mo.

Carl H. Hutchison (1965) and Frank E. Longan (1967), Post 17, Sidney, Neb.

Daniel Sawyer and Harry Stevens and Joseph Trembley and William J. Wilkin and Harold Wood (all 1967), Post 65, Weare, N.H.

Ralph B. Evans (1967), Post 198, Cape May Court House, N.J.

Walter W. Porter, Jr. (1959) and Thomas Hart (1962) and Rev. Anthony J. O'Driscoll (1967), Post 360, Paterson, N.J.

Frank A. Meisinger (1967), Post 15, Springfield Gardens, N.Y.

Arthur Abramsen and William F. Abrams and Wendell P. Allen and Henry L. Alvord and Elvin Barden (all 1967), Post 42, Chatham, N.Y.

Paul E. McNamara and Clarence J. Tobin (both 1964) and James T. Donnelly (1965) and Alfred A. Villone (1967), Post 98, Rochester, N.Y.

William P. Broderick (1967), Post 152, Newburgh, N.Y.

David F. Brown (1966), Post 157, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Guy E. Buckley and Harold F. McGuire and Frank G. Muller (all 1967), Post 173, Bath, N.Y.

George A. Jaeger (1967), Post 212, Richmond Hill, N.Y.

Torquill MacLeod (1968), Post 230, Sherrill, N.Y.

Edwin H. Schneider (1965) and Hugh H. McCann, Jr. (1966) and George C. Fanelli and Israel M. Israelian (both 1967), Post 365, Bay Shore, N.Y.

Alonzo De Voe and Charles Mosher (both 1967), Post 376, Oxford, N.Y.

Carl Betzinger (1963) and Frank J. Smallwood (1965) and James I. Connelly and Howard H. Teal and Clarence F. Whittemore (all 1967), Post 920, Iilon, N.Y.

Harry Goldfarb (1967), Post 972, Long Beach, N.Y.

Henry G. Ludtke and William N. MacLean and Hazen Ross and Harry Waxelbaum and Arthur Wollenberger (all 1967), Post 1115, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Philip Bruno and Fred R. Nagel (both 1967), Post 1125, Yonkers, N.Y.

Harvey H. Brooks and Charles Deal and Alvin C. Fletcher and David O. Hoflinger and Clifford R. Millhouse (all 1967), Post 80, Covington, Ohio.

Floyd Starkey, Sr. (1960) and Stephen Allen, Sr. and Edmunds Baker and Fred Barnes (all 1966), Post 124, Geneva, Ohio.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N.Y." 10019.

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

1st Med. Reg't and M.F.S.S. Carlisle Barracks—(Aug.) W. D. Reiber, 435 Cripps Dr., Mt. Holly, N.J. 08060

3rd & 6th Army Hq & Hq Co—(June) George Mullens, 518 Park, Baytown, Tex. 77520

4th Cav—(Aug.) M. J. Loberg, Annandale, Minn. 55302

4th Div—(Aug.) William Pembroke, Box 654, Boston, Mass. 02104

4th Eng (WW1)—(July) Carl B. Jones, Birchwood, Wisc. 54817

5th Eng Combat Bn (WW2)—(Aug.) Edmund B. Podczaski, R.D. 2 Westminster Rd., Wilkes Barre, Pa. 18702

10th Arm'd Div—(Aug.) Jack Garrity, 1010 Sunset Dr., Somerdale, N.J. 08083

12th Inf, Nat'l Guard, N.Y.—(May) Michael J. Reilly, 5240—66th St., Maspeth, N. Y. 11378

13th Corps—(July) John Bitting, 12037 Milton St., Silver Spring, Md. 20902

17th Airborne Div—(Aug.) Vic Mittleman, 139 W. Plumstead Ave., Landsdowne, Pa. 19050

19th Coast Art'y—(June) Don O. Gidel, Rt. 2, Lake City, Iowa 51449

20th Combat Eng (1340th & 1171st Bns)—(Aug.) George F. Rankin, 5711 Ave. H., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11234

20th Inf, Co I (WW2)—(Aug.) Glen M. Wolfe, Macon, Mo. 63552

34th & 409th Ord MM Co—(July) Mearl L. LeMal, 34 W. 5th St. Apt. 3, New Castle, Del.

36th Eng, H&S Co & Band—(July) Michael Ringo, 1235 Catasauga Rd., Fullerton, Pa.

40th Combat Eng Reg't—(Aug.) Mrs. Del Byrnes, 3073 Firestone Dr., Warren, Mich.

41st MP—(July) Hubert C. Conover, Rt. 1 Box 335, Fort Orchard, Wash. 98366

56th Pioneer Inf (WW1)—(Aug.) Joseph Teresi, 1618 Prince St., Alexandria, Va.

63rd Inf Div—(July) Charles S. Beaver, 604 Second Ave., Tarentum, Pa. 15084

69th Div—(Aug.) Thomas J. Reardon, 929 Providence Rd., Springfield, Pa. 19064

74th AAA, 372nd Slt Bn—(Aug.) Hiram L. Adams, 6319 Milleville Circle, Sanborn, N.Y.

75th Div—(July) John G. Eden, 1125 S. 47th Terr., Kansas City, Kans. 66106

80th Div (WW1&2)—(Aug.) Warren J. Cammerer, 2895 Kling Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio

87th Field Hosp—(June) Robert Rigdon, 3225 Sherman, Springfield, Ill. 62703

107th AAA AW Bn, Bat B—(Aug.) Boyd W. Holtzclaw, 411 N. Broad St., Clinton, S.C.

112th Cavalry—(Aug.) 112th Cavalry Assoc., P.O. Box 1112, Dallas, Tex. 75221

116th Medic—(July) George L. Jackson, 4725 W. Casino Rd., Everett, Wash. 98201

125th AAA Gun Bn (MBL)—(July) Joseph Bauknecht, 1273 Ramona Ave., Lakewood, Ohio 44107

134th Inf, Co B (WW2)—(July) Virgil Hansen, Falls City, Nebr. 68355

138th Field Art'y—(Aug.) Andrew L. Cowherd, 119 Arbor Park No., Louisville, Ky. 40214

148th Inf, Co K & 3rd Bn Hq—(June) Edward C. Kohler, 803 N. Circle Dr., Wapakoneta, Ohio 45895

151st Inf, Co G, 38th Div—(July) Hubert S. Olis, 3783 Gill St., Hobart, Ind. 46342

157th Eng (c) Bn—(Aug.) Warren McCauley, 19 George St., Mt. Ephraim, N.J. 08059

160th WAC Post Co—(Aug.) Mildred V. Allibone, 93 N. Warrington, Des Plaines, Ill. 60016

175th MP, Co C—(Aug.) Robert Walch, 105 Colonial Village Dr., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15235

213th C.A.A.A.—(July) Hiestler J. Gingrich, R.D.1, Newmanstown, Pa. 17073

266th Field Art'y Bn—(July) Gus Seftas, 32 Petrak St., Charleroi, Pa. 15022

277th Combat Eng Bn—(Aug.) Ray S. Buch, P.O. Box 108, Pittstown, N.J. 08867

290th Eng Combat Bn—(July) Clyde W. Kiker, 1800 Valley Park Dr., Greensboro, N.C. 27403

301st Signal Oper Bn—(Aug.) Robert V. Kauffman, R.D. 1 Box 298, Efters, Pa. 17319

309th Eng—(Aug.) George Stoner, P.O. Box 338, Manchester, Tenn 37355

311th Field Art'y, Bat D (WW1)—(Aug.) Phil Cusick, 1035 S. Hanover St., Nanticoke, Pa.

313th Ammo Train, Co E (WW1)—(Aug.) Frank M. Bailey, 306 N. 4th St., Guthrie Center, Iowa 50115

321st Signal Bn, Co A—(Aug.) Bill Biedenfeld, Peterson, Iowa 51047

338th MG Bn (WW1)—(Aug.) Henry J. Schmitz, 906 N. Washington, Eldora, Iowa

349th Inf Reg't, Co H (WW1)—(Aug.) John J. Tray, 1617 E. Main St., Ottumwa, Iowa 52501

351st Eng, Co E—(July) Arthur F. Holakowski, 267 Boll St. (Sloan), Buffalo, N.Y. 14212

358th Eng—(June) Bob Buseck, Rt. 1 Box 123, Mt. Union, Pa. 17066

464th Amphib Truck Co—(Aug.) George J. Nicola, 141 Third St., Box 292, Atlasburg, Pa.

476th AAA AW Bn—(Aug.) Clemon K. Kilburn, 64382 Kenilworth Rd. R.R. #1, Lakeville, Ind. 46536

503rd MP Bn, Co C (WW2)—(Aug.) Archie W. Smith, 18337 Glastonbury, Detroit 19, Mich.

526th Ord HM Co (Tk)—(Aug.) George E. Hurless, RFD 4, Van Wert, Ohio 45891

557th AAA AW Bn (WW2)—(May) Richard M. Ellenberger, Box 108, Pine Grove Mills, Pa.

557th Ord HM Co (Tk)—(July) Charles W. Morris, 6304 Pintura Dr., La Jolla, Calif.

565th Ord HM Co (Tk)—(July) William B. Herndon, Apt. L-3 Regency Apts, 3535 Roswell Rd. N.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30305

575th AAA Bn, 713th & 778th Tank Bns—(Aug.) Ray S. Buch, P.O. Box 108, Pittstown, N.J. 08867

591st FA Bn, 106th Inf Div, Bat A—(Aug.) Joseph A. Meola, 12 Meola Rd., Congers, N.Y. 10920

602nd, 705th, 811th Tank Destroyer Bns—(Aug.) Ray S. Buch, P.O. Box 108, Pittstown, N.J. 08867

604th Ord Bn—(June) Edward A. Usinowicz, 517 Riverview Rd., Pompton Lakes, N.J. 07442

613th O.B.A.M. Bn—(Aug.) Richard D. Beck, 2571 N. 88th St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53226

630th Q.M.—(Aug.) Paul H. Fowler, 3437 Woods Dr., Decatur, Ga. 30032

641st Tank Destroyer Bn—(July) Bruce Arnold, 8791 Fairport Ct., Riverside, Calif. 92503

636th Tank Destroyer Bn—(Aug.) Henry Probst, Syracuse, Nebr. 68446

730th Rwy Oper Bn—(Aug.) Walter R. Sandel, P.O. Box 1242, Mansfield, Ohio 44903

758th Eng Parts Supply Co—(Aug.) Fred Robalin, 841 Erie Ave., San Antonio, Tex. 78212

761st Field Art'y Bn—(Aug.) Frank L. Rectenwald, 252 E. 31st St., Erie, Pa. 16504

928th Signal Bn—(Aug.) Michael Terensky, Box 271, Sturgeon, Pa. 15082

995th & 996th Treadway Bridge Eng Cos—(Aug.) Ray S. Buch, P.O. Box 108, Pittstown, N.J. 08867

1127th & 1400th MP—(July) Frank Farina, 1001 Serrill Ave., Yeadon, Pa. 19050

3816 QM Gs Supply Co—(Aug.) Dr. F. O. Grounds, 2909 E. Mt. Hope, Lansing, Mich.

Americal Ord Ass'n—(Aug.) James E. Wahl, Ridge, Rd., Mt. Prospect, Binghamton, N.Y.

Los Angeles MP—(Aug.) Tom Gregory, 2235 St. Mary Ave., Omaha, Nebr. 68102

NAVY

3rd Special Seabees—(July) Robert L. Martin, P.O. Box 139, Kansas City, Mo. 64141

14th Seabees—(July) Olen Raney, 4205 Hughes St., Amarillo, Tex. 79110

118th Seabees—(July) John L. Johnson, 718 N. 16th Ave., Melrose Park, Ill. 60160

League of Naval Destroyermen—(Aug.) Robert H. Carlson, P.O. Box 238, Wapping, Conn.

LST 627—(Aug.) Raymond E. Wright, P.O. Box 334, Grant, Nebr. 69140

U.S. Marine Corps—(July) Thomas F. Marker, P.O. Box 61, Deptford, N.J. 08096

USS Laurens (APA 153)—(July) Ken Lloyd, R.D. 1, Box 167, Troy, N.Y. 12180

USS Saranac (AO 74)—(Aug.) William Rowin, 4147 Osceola, St. Louis, Mo. 63116

AIR

3rd AB Gp, HQ Sqdn—(Aug.) Walter L. Baker, 216 Arthur St., Zelenople, Pa. 16063

7th Bomb Gp (H)—(June) Richard E. Young, 19015 168th N.E., Woodinville, Wash. 98072

2nd Reg't, 12th Co Air Service Motor Mechanics (WW1)—(July) Rob't C. Baker, 3104 Patton Dr., Des Plaines, Ill. 60018

362nd Ftr Gp (WW2)—(Aug.) William K. Marles, 2838 Blue Brick Dr., Nashville, Tenn.

485th Bomb Gp (H, WW2)—(Aug.) William H. Schoultz, 532 Park Ave., Newton Falls, Ohio

487th Bomb Gp (Lavenham, England)—(Aug.) Donald E. Denbeck, 725 E. Douglas, O'Neill, Nebr. 68763

547th Night Fighter Sqdn (WW2)—(Aug.) Russell B. Chipman, 133 Meetinghouse Rd., Hatboro, Pa. 19040

MISCELLANEOUS

Iceland Veterans—(May) Dave Zinkoff, 2101 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103

FUN WITH NUMBERS

(Continued from page 30)

these problems (see note at end) we quote an additional stanza which Ralph W. Allen, of Los Angeles, sent to Gardner to explain what the innkeeper did.

One can guess several reasons why, in our society, so many people are uncomfortably unsure of themselves in math, if not downright frightened of it, yet prove—by their fascination with puzzles—that they have aptitude and interest in it if it is disguised.

A school curriculum forces everyone forward at a fixed pace. In math, you can hardly understand step B until you have mastered step A. Let one student fall behind in third grade and he may be behind the rest of his life, never feeling sure of his fourth grade work, and so on, because he isn't solid in the third grade work that went before.

This is not true in, say, geography. You can miss the lesson on Brazil because you had chicken pox, but can easily pick up India, regardless. But you are not going to be solid in square root if you are weak in long division. Once a student has fallen behind in math, a hatred and fear of it can develop as he spends his time in a class that is working on something that he doesn't really understand.

If a teaching system can be devised to let each student pace himself, I am certain that the math "inferiors" will be greatly reduced in numbers. Today, electronic teaching devices are being developed that let each student operate his own instructional tape recorder through headphones. He can run it back to where he feels weak, and the devil take the rest of the class. This has already produced some remarkable results, including reeducated dropouts who are cocky about subjects that once frightened them to the point of closing their minds.

I think, too, that one big difference between the kid who readily takes to math and the one to whom it gets more bewildering as he advances, even if he has not lost pace, depends on a certain flash of insight. That is that math is not real, it is a game played by arbitrary rules. The rules must be logical but need not be *real*.

THE LUCKY CHILD who sees math as a game at an early stage has a great load taken from his shoulders. He is free to accept the rules as rules and play with them without a lot of nagging questions. But most of us want our math to match the truth in the real world. As we pro-

gress to things that plainly have no bearing on reality we become more and more confused, and will remain so as long as we demand that math be real.

Yet math is hardly more real than the rules of contract bridge. For instance, just as there are no trumps, no clubs or spades in nature, so there are no minus numbers in nature. The smallest number in nature of any whole thing is one. We usually get safely by minus numbers in math, because if they don't exist in nature they exist in man-made dealings, like debt.

But math is full of things that don't exist in any sense at all. There is no square root of 2. That is, no number multiplied by itself equals 2. Or, for that matter, 5 or 6 or 7 or 8 or 10 or 11, and on and on.

That's what Euclid *really* proved. Not that the square root of 2 is an endless fraction, but that there's no such thing. Yet math freely refers to and uses the square root of 2, and finds that it can be used to solve many problems exactly, if you get past its unreality by just using a symbol for it.

Not only is math not real, but there is a lot of reality that math cannot deal with directly. There are lengths that cannot be measured in numbers. Millions on millions of them. For instance, if the

(Continued on page 44)

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568

two shorter sides of a right-angled triangle are both 1 inch long, the longer side cannot be measured in inches. Its length is the square root of 2, and there is no number of inches and fractions of an inch that comes to exactly that.

To the degree that this confuses you, you are in the "math must be real" trap. But can you freely say, "OK, let's just call it the square root of 2, and see if we can use it like you use the Blackwood convention in bridge to arrive at a correct bid?" If so, you are at least partly free of the brain paralysis that gets us if we want our math to be real.

Other things in math that aren't real include such things as the point in geometry (it lacks breadth, length or thickness), the line (it has length only), the circle or triangle (no thickness). A *straight* line is unknown in nature. Were there one we'd have no way to know it, and an *almost* straight line might upset your senses. A "straight" tunnel through the earth from New York to Washington, engineered by the straightest thing we know (the path of a light beam), would run downhill half way, and uphill the other half. It would *feel* like a U. But gravity bends light beams a little. The beam that guided the tunnel would give it a small bend from the *idea* of straight. Moral: accept it as an *idea* and don't demand that it fit the world—where "flat" oceans curve around the globe.

All that is needed is that your math be true to itself. Plato was getting at this when he constructed his philosophy. He saw the need for two philosophies side by side, one for the real world and one for the world of ideas, such as those represented by numbers and their relationships. They might touch one another, as math very usefully touches our real world. But within itself, each world could follow its own rules without interference from the other.

We all seem to cope with this everywhere except in math. In bridge, nobody is bothered by the fact that if clubs are led, you must play a club if you have one. You don't rack your brain with "Why must I play a club?" You accept it as an artificial rule in an artificial world.

Kids who accept the rules of math on the same basis find it a joy. And any teacher who will get that across to more youngsters at an early age, in these centuries after Plato, will have fewer math "dopes." Then math begins to be fun, not torture—easy, not hard. THE END

Note on solutions: To get the promised solutions send stamped, addressed return envelope to "Solutions, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019." Enclose two additional 6¢ stamps to cover costs. Do not write any letter. Cutoff date for solutions is Aug. 1, 1968.

LIFE IN THE OUTDOORS

Fish Senses

LATEST DISCOVERIES by biologists concerning how fish hear, smell, see, taste and touch can make you a better angler. A fish's hearing is more acute than has been supposed. It has no external or middle ear, but it has a super-sensitive *inner ear* which receives sounds from the *lateral line*, a narrow path of nerves extending along each side from gills to tail. Also the fish's *air bladder* amplifies weak sounds and conducts them to the inner ear. And fish talk to each other with grunts, squawks, squeals, etc. One species purrs during courtship. Sonic lures, therefore, are the best ones. Eventually you'll have fish calls to attract fish just as duck calls attract waterfowl.

Fish sense of smell is also acute. Some species can identify water in which insects have been rinsed. In experiments a bear's paw, or human hand, held in the water has stopped the upstream migration of salmon. Many species, when injured, release *alarm odors* to warn their companions; these also attract predators apparently. Therefore, scented lures are most effective. Fish sight also is keen. By swiveling its eyes, a fish can see you behind him as well as straight ahead. Unlike ours, its eyes focus not by changing the curvature of the eye lenses, but by moving the nerves in the retina forward and backward, like adjusting the distance between the lens and film of a camera. But these nerves move independently, and so the eye can focus on nearby and distant objects *at the same time*. Lesson for anglers: keep out of sight!

The sense of taste is combined with that of smell, although a fish does have separate taste nerves in its mouth and throat, and even on its skin! These enable it in many instances to identify a fly or lure as artificial as it approaches. And, if grabbed, it is spit out instantly—further evidence that scent on lures is important. The *lateral line*, previously mentioned, is not only a hearing aid but also the principal organ of touch, and not only of direct contact but of "distant touch," a kind of sonar system of echo location like that used by bats and porpoises. It alerts them to obstacles, enemies and enables them to locate an angler's distant lure.

So—use lures that smell, taste, sound, look and feel fishy, and you'll most likely go home with a full creel.

TAKE A NECKLACE fishing, suggests James Kurka of Fairfield, Iowa. The beads will come in handy when you want to add a snelled hook, ring sinker or bobber to your line. Push a loop of line through the hole in the bead and attach the bobber, sinker or snell to it, then pull tight. No knots to weaken your monofilament.

FLYROD POPPERS can be made from the caps of toothpaste tubes, writes G. I. Olinghouse of Cashmere, Wash. Insert a long-shank hook through a hole in the cap with its eye on the concave side of the cap,

and fasten with Epoxy glue. Paint with colored fingernail polish, add feathers to the shank and you have a guaranteed panfish fooler.

NEW STYLE Ray-Ban sunglasses, by Bausch & Lomb, for sportsmen, motorists, pilots, have neutral-density gray metallic coating to reduce glare, but bottoms are clear for unobstructed vision of ground obstacles while walking, maps, dashboard instruments, etc. Lenses are impact-resistant. Style: *Pilot's Glass*. Price: \$24.95.

A HAPPIER HOME, and a cleaner kitchen, will result if you clean your fish outdoors on a fish table, advises J. A. Ellis of Chicago, Ill. Make the table out of a folding ironing board, he says; cover top with scrap linoleum or tough plastic. Easy to clean and store.

KEEP WARM on those early spring fishing trips. Portable *Coleman* catalytic heater (burns like hand-warmer) will heat your tent, boat, station wagon, any sleeping quarters with 5000 BTU. No flame, odor or fire hazard. One filling of fuel lasts all night. Weight: 8 lbs. For catalogue, write: *Coleman*, 250 N. St. Francis, Wichita, Kansas 67201.

CASELESS CARTRIDGE, new from Smith & Wesson, consists simply of a bullet with solid powder attached to its base, plus a small primer. Spark from a flashlight battery fires it. Nothing is left in the rifle after firing. A 9-mm sub-machinegun using this ammo is being made for the army. A .22 rifle for sportsman will be out soon. Ammo cannot be ignited accidentally. This development may revolutionize the firearm industry.

LEAVE A NOTE under your car's windshield wiper before taking off into the woods to picnic, fish or hunt, advises G. R. Riley of Whitefield, N.H. It should state your name, how many in your party, destination, direction, and when you'll be back. Should you become lost or incapacitated, it will help searchers find you.

SIT DOWN AND FISH, say the experts who make Mercury fishing motors. It's safer; even if your boat won't tip, you yourself might. And you'll learn to handle your tackle better because it's tougher to cast while sitting down. Also, you'll catch more fish because they won't see you; a standing fisherman appears to a fish as a dancing, distorted monster.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.

those oddities of the Cold War in which the two main adversaries get together against a third, China.

In truth, India does not regard the Soviet Union as any threat, as the United States contends she is. Socialist-minded Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has played Moscow's game in the United Nations, lining up with her on all the resolutions aimed at restoring what Soviet Arab clients lost in the five-day June war with Israel. India's relations with Soviet protégé Egypt have always been close and friendly.

There is an outside chance that India may change her mind when the British pull their 10,000 men out of the Persian Gulf region. Those troops, and most of

inspired and backed. Yet in recent years, Ayub has backed away from the United States and toward Communist China for explicit reasons. He resents U.S. unwillingness to help him with his claim to the state of Kashmir, which he contends India holds illegally. "What good is an alliance if your ally won't support you against your enemy, and in fact, acts better toward him than toward you?" is his attitude. The Red Chinese have played up to that feeling by offering Ayub both arms and sympathy against India, and by making some generous concessions to him on their common borders.

Pakistan is not lost to the United States or to any future planning of alliance. But the price would be what it has always

The Wilson Labor government turned them down, but Britain's Conservative opposition party leaders said they would reexamine the decision if they came back to power. The trouble is that no election is certain much before the pullout takes place.

That leaves the Gulf region up for grabs. Both countries at its northern tip, Iraq and Iran, want to fill Britain's place as its "protector." Iraq has Soviet backing, while Iran is pro-United States. (It is a member of CENTO.) To complicate matters, the Gulf area is next door to the new arena of turmoil which flared into war when the British abandoned it last December. At Aden, the Red Sea meets the Indian Ocean. In both Aden (now called South Yemen) and in Yemen, pro-U.S. Saudi Arabia is supporting non-Communist forces against a drive by Egyptian and Soviet-backed "National Liberation Fronts" to take over. When Britain goes, this brawl could spill over into the Gulf.

THE BASIC U.S. weakness is that its friends in Iran and Saudi Arabia are up against strong anti-Americanism among most Arabs, stimulated to a great extent by supposed or actual U.S. sympathy for Israel. A second weakness is that the United States has little real power to put into the area. A small U.S. fleet of two old destroyers recently moved into the waters near the Gulf, but there are neither more ships nor men to spare. The U.S. Sixth Fleet is a powerful force, but it is tied down in the Mediterranean Sea by the rapidly-growing Soviet fleet there, which now numbers about 40 ships, and by the constant threat that the Arabs and Israelis may go back to war at any moment.

9. The final question is the one that sums up all the others. It has three parts: (a) What can the United States do to set up defense systems in the area formerly covered by British power, small as that was? (b) How would that tie into the present formidable U.S. involvement in the East? (c) What will internal American resources, attitudes and will permit this country to do?

U.S. planners know what they would like to see. They'd like to see regional alliances or defense arrangements in which the countries themselves take on and maintain their own security, with the U.S. hand far out of sight.

Right after the January 16 British notification, Under Sec'y of State for Political Affairs, Eugene V. Rostow, said on a Voice of America program, "Primarily the responsibility for safety in the Persian Gulf and in the Far East rests with the countries of those regions."

(Continued on page 46)



"I don't want the revolution to go against my parents, too!—I'm in enough trouble now!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

all the Royal Air Force base at Muscat, at the region's south end, have always been regarded as India's covered left flank. If the growing Soviet naval power in the Mediterranean seeps down into the Indian Ocean to replace the British presence, that might be considered too close for comfort in New Delhi. But, Washington asserts, the odds are against such a change of heart. As in the past, the most we hope for is that India and Burma can be kept from falling too far toward the Communists.

Pakistan is still another quantity. Unlike Mrs. Gandhi and General Ne Win, its ruler, Pres. Mohammed Ayub Khan, does not believe in "non-alignment," nor is he hostile to the United States. In fact, Pakistan is a member of both the SEATO and Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) Pacts, both United States

been—U.S. help on Kashmir. As long as Washington believes it cannot afford to turn against India, which is far bigger and more important than Pakistan, in its view, Pakistan will be counted out of any workable Far Eastern alliance.

8. Who will pick up the pieces when Britain quits its other last-stand post in 1971, the Persian Gulf?

As we have pointed out, the Gulf region is one vast cover for a lake of oil, and is the strategic left flank of the Indian Ocean lands. Prime Minister Wilson says it can get along without Britain's 10,000 troops because the oil has to be sold to the West in any case.

The local Gulf rulers reject that complacency. Even before Britain made its formal announcement of withdrawal, they got together and offered to pay the bills if Britain would keep its forces there.

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We do not expect to have to rush in to fill a power vacuum."

U.S. officials amplified Rostow's statement later by saying that because of doubts about Japan, first preference would be for a Far East system to include Singapore, Malaysia, Australia and New Zealand. They were more vague about the Persian Gulf.

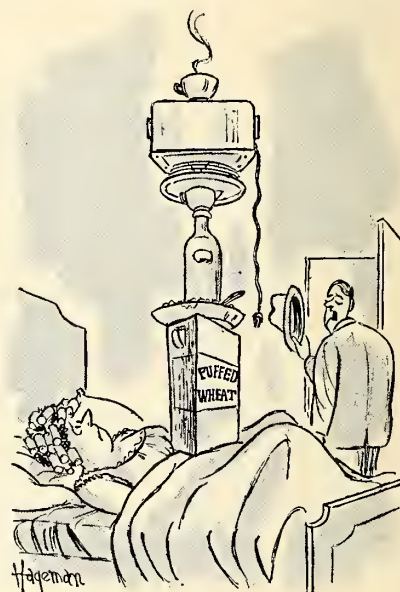
The question really bothering the planners is not what the United States wants, but what it can get, and what it will do if it cannot get what it considers a minimum to work with. The specter haunting everyone is one or more new Vietnams—countries which the United States agrees to help if they help themselves, and then prove unable to stand up when the heat is on. Once burned in Vietnam, the United States is twice shy elsewhere. Much as it vows only to help those who help themselves, it cannot tell how they will behave in the crunch. Every commitment it makes, therefore—and the Asians on our side are firm in demanding commitments—is another Vietnam-type risk. And that puts the United States squarely up against its own dissenters like Senators Fulbright and McCarthy, who say "no more Vietnams."

One British diplomat, quoted by the magazine U.S. News and World Report last January 29, may have had a better grasp of the realities: "The State Department today may insist that it has no plans to move in where British forces pull out, but the fact is that America willy-nilly will be forced to fill the vacuum left in the Far East." He was not so much guessing at the minds of the planners as pointing to the facts of Far Eastern life. Even the best settlement in Vietnam will keep a substantial U.S. force there to prevent it from coming apart. The United States also is shielding Nationalist China in Taiwan from invasion by Communist China, even though Nationalist forces are too unpopular in Asia to be used outside their own defense. And, the Korean Reds are just beginning to come back for a second round of aggression against the South, one that North Korean leader Kim Il Sung calls "liberating their brothers in the South at all costs." Vietnam, Taiwan and Korea together add up to this "willy-nilly" fact: the United States cannot protect certain parts of the Far East only to stand by while Red power breaks out into many others.

Top American officials have already said as much. A year ago, when Britain's pullout date was set at 1975, the Senate Armed Services Committee asked Rostow's boss, Sec'y of State Dean Rusk, what he thought the United States should do. Rusk answered that we would not

hesitate to do "those things that are necessary for the vital security interests of the United States." In September, he talked about Australia and New Zealand, as well as other Asian nations with whom the United States has alliances, and said that "the security of these areas is vital to our security." Both statements still stand and are generally taken to include all the countries the British will evacuate three years hence.

Former Secretary of Defense McNamara said the same thing, in a somewhat different way. In January 1968, he told Congress there was in this country and in its national lawmaking body a "growing unwillingness to face up to the fact that



"There you go . . . breakfast in bed."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

if a policy of collective defense is to work, we must be ready to pay our share of the price of supporting it." McNamara was testifying in support of the 1968-1969 federal defense budget, which contained money for the kind of hardware needed to fight "brushfire wars" all over the world—like the Fast Deployment Logistics ships which bring warehouses right up to the beachheads. Congressional hostility to "playing policeman to the world" blocked that item in the last session. A new showdown may loom for this session.

The real tests, however, will not come until later, when the effects of the coming British retreat begin to bite more deeply. When it becomes a question of U.S. commitment to defend this country or that, the debate over Vietnam may look like child's play.

THE END

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BOOKS



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Money and The Vietnam War

THE ECONOMICS OF CRISIS, by Eliot Janeway. WEYBRIGHT AND TALLEY, NEW YORK, N.Y., \$10.

Mr. Janeway has written a treatise on U.S. wars and economic policies from the beginning of the 19th century to the present, including an analysis of our present military and economic posture in Vietnam and how it came to be.

If you accept Mr. Janeway's view of things, we Americans haven't been the fair haired boys we've led ourselves to believe, but, instead, are power grasping expansionists seeking to impose our will and values on those with whom or for whom we fight.

The author traces our history of wars from 1812 to present times and takes the position that wars have proved profitable for us in that they have always, until Vietnam, led to an expanded economy and general progress for America. It is his contention that while Europe has politically come of age and recognizes peace as the way to prosperity—albeit peace based on the security of U.S. defense preparedness and economic-aid dollars—the United States now tolerates limited and recurrent wars as her way of life.

Moving into the relatively contemporary economic period of the 1930's onward, Mr. Janeway spins an intriguing monetary-military-political web, showing how often the three are intertwined. For a President to succeed politically, the author believes he must have the posts of Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury held by men he can trust to keep him and his policies out of trouble. Mr. Janeway feels that President Johnson has failed to fill both these posts successfully. He is even more convinced that Secretary of Defense McNamara failed to advise President Johnson correctly on

Cuba, as well as on China and the USSR.

What's the solution to Vietnam, as Mr. Janeway sees it? He would have us abandon our military commitment there—which he believes we are not suited to maintain—and, instead, bring the full force of our nation's economic might—which he feels is capable of swinging the world's political balance—into full use for a power play against the expansion of Communism. Just how do we do this? Mr. Janeway is a bit vague on specifics. He suggests mobilizing our money and industrial might in such a way that our economy will continue to expand and we will not have to default on our international obligations. But this has occurred to almost everyone. What we need are more "how's" and fewer "we ought to's." GSH

Carrier Admiral, by Admiral J. J. Clark, USN (Ret.), with Clark G. Reynolds. DAVID MCKAY CO., INC., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$6.95.

The very detailed, personal autobiography of a Navy career officer, whose military experiences enable him to present some frank opinions on WW2 battles and commanders that will provide useful points of reference for future Naval historians.

The High Hard One, by Kirby Higbe. THE VIKING PRESS, NEW YORK, N.Y., \$4.95.

One of "Dem Bums" recalls the great days playing ball for the Brooklyn Dodgers, and throws a pretty straight ball as he tells about the game and the players in the forties, and about the downhill years that followed the end of his playing career.

"A Very Strange Society" A Journey to the Heart of South Africa, by Allen Drury. TRIDENT PRESS, NEW YORK, N.Y., \$6.95.

A thoughtful look at South Africa today and at her problems, some stemming from apartheid and some from colonization by two distinct white group personalities, the Dutch-German-Huguenot-descended and the English-descended.

The Emperor's Last Soldiers, by Ito Masashi. COWARD-MCCANN, INC., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$4.95.

A personal survival story that is stranger than fiction; the tale of the author and two other Japanese soldiers who refused to surrender at the end of WW2 and spent 16 years hiding in the Guam jungles.

Silent Star, by Colleen Moore. DOUBLE-DAY & CO., INC., GARDEN CITY, N.Y., \$5.95. The chatty, entertaining reminiscences of silent movie star Colleen Moore, who started her Hollywood career at 15 and tells what it was like making pictures in the days when stars rode around in oversized cars, lived in baronial houses and went to parties with such notables as John Gilbert, Greta Garbo, Mervyn LeRoy, Wallace Beery, William Randolph Hearst and Hedda Hopper.

Books can be purchased through local bookstores or by writing directly to book publishers. Editors

THE GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF THE AIR MAIL

(Continued from page 25)

engine roared into life immediately. Everyone, including the President, smiled with relief.

Lieutenant Boyle tested the controls, raised his arm as a signal for the chocks to be pulled away from the wheels and taxied a short distance from the crowd. Turning into the wind, he pushed the throttle forward and blasted off toward the trees at the far end of the field.

Bumping stiffly on its tail skid at first, the frail flying machine slowly gathered speed and lifted smoothly into the air. Leveling off slightly, Boyle gained additional flying speed. But he was heading straight for the trees!

The crowd gasped and fell silent. Boyle eased slowly back on the stick and sailed skyward, missing the top branches by several feet.

AS BOYLE DISAPPEARED beyond the trees, the crowd breathed a deep sigh. The nation's first official air mail was finally in the air and on its way.

The President and his party climbed into their cars. The crowd slowly drifted away. Photographers closed up their cameras. Reporters folded their notebooks. Everything had gone just as the Post Office Department had said it would in the press releases. Fleet was invited to the White House where the President presented him with a wrist watch to commemorate the occasion.

Lipsner was aware that the crowd was leaving but he couldn't lower his eyes from the sky. Boyle had taken off to the north toward Philadelphia, but from the sound of his engine he was turning south in the opposite direction. Was he coming around for a landing or was he, like a homing pigeon, going to get his bearings first before he headed back toward his destination? Or was he just plain lost?

Lipsner was helpless with frustration. Without a radio there was no way he could ask Boyle what he was doing. Lipsner looked hurriedly around him but no one else seemed to realize what was happening. Fleet had already gone and he was left alone with his agonizing knowledge. Maybe Boyle would soon realize he was off course and eventually turn back. Or maybe he wouldn't. . . .

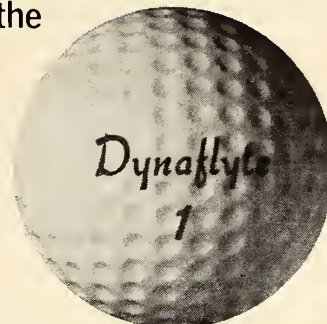
Completely dejected, Lipsner walked slowly back to his temporary office in the Post Office Building. There was nothing he could do but wait for the telephone to ring and hope that the President, the Postmaster General and the press wouldn't hear about what happened before he did.

No sooner was he seated at his desk than the phone did ring. It was a call from New York telling him that Lieuten-

(Continued on page 50)

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You get extra distance with DYNAPLYTE, too, and you can prove it in 10 seconds flat! Take one DYNAPLYTE and one old-fashioned golf ball—even the best, highest priced ball in your pro shop—hold them at eye level, drop them, and watch the bounce! DYNAPLYTE will bounce **an inch to an inch and a half HIGHER** than any other ball on the market today. Extra bounce means extra yards . . . hole after hole, all season long!

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THE GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF THE AIR MAIL

(Continued from page 49)

ant Webb had taken off exactly on schedule. That made Lipsner feel better but what if Webb got lost, too?

Later, the phone rang again. It was Philadelphia calling. Webb had landed there and turned over his pouch to Edgerton, who had immediately left for Washington. The next time that phone rings, Lipsner thought, it had better be someone saying that Boyle had landed safely in Philadelphia.

A call finally did come from Boyle about an hour later. "Captain, I'm sorry to have to tell you this," he said with embarrassment, "but my compass got a little mixed up and I got lost."

"Where are you, anyhow?" Lipsner demanded.

"I'm down at Waldorf, Md.," was the answer. "I had to sit the Jenny down in a farmer's field because I got lost."

"What about the mail?" Lipsner asked curtly.

"It's being put into a mail truck right now and will be taken back to Washington. And, Captain. . . ."

"Yes?"

"I almost forgot. The airplane nosed up when I landed and damaged the prop. It'll take a while to fix it."

LIPSNER was furious but there was nothing he could do. After two hours of flying, Boyle had ended his flight only 20 miles southeast of Washington. The young lieutenant, unhappily, had become not only the first official air mail pilot but also had the dubious honor of being the first one to get lost and the first to have an accident.

Boyle's mail bags were sent to New York by plane next day. They contained 6,600 letters, including the one President Wilson had autographed with his signature. The letter was eventually auctioned off for the Red Cross at the Collectors Club in New York City. It was purchased by Noah Taussig for the \$1,000 minimum bid price.

Fortunately for Fleet, Lipsner and the other men who believed in air mail, the first day of the experiment was termed a success by the nation's press. The papers were too full of war news to bother about Lieutenant Boyle's mishap. Lieutenant Edgerton had landed at the polo grounds on schedule that afternoon, as did Lieutenant Howard Culver at Belmont, even though he had no Washington mail to deliver to New York.

While no one else seemed to worry about Boyle's flying skill, Fleet was very concerned. He wanted a replacement pilot but the Post Office Department asked that Boyle be given a second chance. Two days later, Boyle took off again, this time with Fleet flying ahead in a training Jenny to make sure he got

well on the right compass course. About 40 miles north of Washington, Fleet waved Boyle ahead. Boyle waved back confidently.

Thus reassured, Fleet peeled off and returned to Washington. An hour later, Boyle was lost again and landed successfully in a pasture near the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. He quickly obtained some tractor gas from a farmer and took off again. Once again he became disoriented, ran out of gas and crashed near the Philadelphia Country Club, only a few miles from his destination. The mail in his plane was once more trucked to a takeoff point.

The Post Office Department again requested that "Lieutenant Boyle be given a third chance and, if he fails, the Department will take responsibility for his failure." Fleet denied the request and he was backed up by Secretary Baker. Boyle never flew the mail again.

Lt. Jim Edgerton, the other Post Office Department selectee, had none of the difficulties Boyle had in navigating. He served during the entire experiment without accident. But, in retrospect, Reuben Fleet does not believe that George Boyle should be criticized in the hindsight of a half century. He told the author:

"There were no maps of much value to airmen in those days. Maj. E. Lester Jones, Chief of the Geodetic Survey Office, made up maps for the air mail pilots. The official state maps of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland were all of different scales and they showed only political divisions with nothing of a physical nature except cities, towns, rivers, harbors, etc. We had to fold large maps of the United States in a "strip" in order to have everything on a uniform scale. Naturally, these contained little detail.

"IN ADDITION to poor maps, the magnetic compass in any airplane was highly inaccurate and was affected by everything metal on the airplane. Pilots had to have a sixth sense about navigating and many didn't acquire this until they had flown a long time. Lieutenant Boyle simply didn't have enough training to do the job and should not be criticized too severely for his mistakes."

Fortunately for Fleet, Lipsner, Boyle, and the Army Air Service, Boyle's mishaps did not receive any attention in the press. Instead, a bigger story broke in connection with the inauguration of the air mail that still arouses attention from magazine and newspaper writers. It concerns the case of "The 24¢ Air Mail Inverted Center of 1918."

The story began with a routine Post Office press release stating that new 24¢ air mail postage stamps would be issued

in Washington on May 13, 1918, and the next day in Philadelphia and New York, and would be available for use in connection with the first and subsequent air mail flights. W. T. Robey, an ardent stamp collector, went to the window of the Post Office located on New York Avenue in downtown Washington and was issued a full sheet of 100 of the new stamps for which he had just withdrawn the money from his savings account. Robey took one look as the clerk slid the sheet toward him "and my heart stood still." For a stamp collector he was experiencing the thrill of a lifetime. The entire sheet of stamps had the engraving of the airplane *upside down!*

Without comment, Robey paid for the sheet and left. He made attempts later in the day to find similar sheets in other branch post offices but was unsuccessful. No other such sheet was ever printed. His inquiries, however, caused him to be visited by postal inspectors who offered him a sheet of "good" stamps for his sheet of inverts. Robey refused. He knew he had a valuable find and there was no law that said he had to give it back. The only thing that he didn't know was just how valuable his acquisition was.

Robey went to Philadelphia and New York and made the rounds of the stamp collectors. He received offers, varying from \$2,500 to \$15,000, for the entire sheet and finally sold it for the latter figure to Eugene Klein of Philadelphia for a profit of \$14,976—a gain of 624 times his original investment!

The sheet of 100 stamps was eventually broken up and today the whereabouts of only 81 of the stamps are known. The value of each of these stamps has escalated over the years. A block of four (there are seven of these known to exist), which is the largest multiple of this stamp, is listed variously at prices ranging over \$30,000. Single stamps have been sold for more than \$4,000 each.

As with priceless paintings, money and other man-made items that have a high value, counterfeiters have made copies of this famous philatelic mistake. Stamp dealers and collectors, however, are wary of such efforts and have been able to spot these fakes so far without difficulty.

The Post Office Department did not enjoy the publicity given their most notorious bureaucratic error. The remaining sheets in the three post offices were called in and the printing plate was altered so that the word "top" was added for the benefit of the printers who had to run the stamp through both a red and a blue printing. Only a limited printing of this stamp was ever made. In July, the basic air mail letter rate was lowered to 16¢ and a green stamp was issued. In December 1918, a 6¢ orange stamp was issued as the air mail postage was further lowered.

On May 15, 1968, another philatelic "first" will take place as the Post Office Department issues a new air mail stamp to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the initial flight. It will be the first to be printed in gold and will carry the new air mail postal rate of 10¢. However, Post Office officials hope that none of these will be printed upside down to bring back memories of their most notorious philatelic goof.

IT IS UNFORTUNATE that the upside down stamps commemorating the first experimental air mail eventually caused more attention than the flights themselves, because the Air Service pilots proved that they could maintain regular flight schedules in spite of the risks and obstacles which only they knew or understood. Mail *could* be moved by air from one place to another if a proper system were set up, the airplanes expertly maintained and the pilots well trained.

On August 12, 1918, the air mail experiment by Air Service pilots ended. The Post Office Department bought its own planes, hired its own pilots and continued the air mail service until 1927. Captain Lipsner stayed on the job directing the operation until the war was over. When he was released from the Army, he became the first man to hold the title of "Superintendent of the United States Aerial Mail Service."

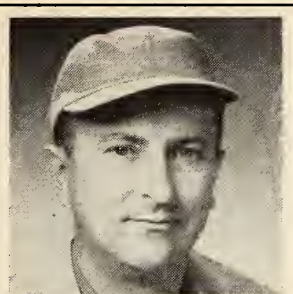
The Army Air Service had added another "first" to its credit while attempting to build an air force to fight in Europe. The air mail was an unplanned sideline which had to be accomplished in a hurry and without adequate time to prepare for the task. Sixteen years later, in 1934, the Army was destined to fly the mail again, but with even less warning and with tragic results.

From the point of view of philately, the hobby of stamp collecting, the original 24¢ air mail stamp of 1918 is the outstanding air mail stamp of all time. Not only was it the first definitive air stamp of the world, but it was the first showing an airplane, the first to be printed in two colors and the first to be printed with a mistake.

THE END

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By Mike Senkiw, Agronomist,
Zoysia Form Nurseries

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Note that about one-third of the persons now employed in the United States are women, and that wages in their sector have been making some pretty nice gains. In fact, last year clerical and secretarial salaries were the white-collar champions with a 6.1% rise.

The latest Bureau of Labor Statistics count shows that a Gal Friday to a top executive averages \$578 a month, while a first-rate secretary gets \$443. Typists average \$329 to \$390; file clerks \$284 to \$398. Incidentally, these figures probably are a few dollars on the low side, because of the time lag between compiling and issuing data.

As for the other white collar occupations, here's a sampling (which includes both men and women): accountants average \$582 to \$1,066 a month; auditors, \$599 to \$969; chief accountants, \$981 to \$1,575; attorneys, \$802 to \$2,274; chemists, \$633 to \$2,056; engineers, \$699 to \$1,853, and draftsmen, \$395 to \$727.

As for blue-collar industrial wages, they gained about 4.1% during approximately the same 1966-67 period. Right now, they stand at \$2.93 per hour. By the end of 1968, they likely will be up 5% to 6%.

All of which leads to the big question: Since the cost of living is rising, too, which will come out ahead—wages or living costs? Best answer: Wages, by a small margin.

★ ★ ★

When a big name like Chris-Craft gets into the houseboat market—once scornfully referred to as the "barge business"—it's a signal that a new boom is in the making. That's just what is happening:

- Houseboat sales last year jumped by about 130% and should repeat—or do even better—this year.
- The number of houseboat makers (now about 30) is expected to grow, as will the number and size of rental companies.

Behind it all is a new concept in houseboats—the self-propelled, water-borne motel. Prices of the floating apartments range from around \$3,000 to as much as \$40,000; lengths run from 30 ft. to upwards of 50; horsepower goes as high as 250; speeds of 30 mph are common; and accommodations usually are in the six-berth class, though some go as high as 12. In all, the attraction of a houseboat is its roominess, coupled with adequate speed and maneuverability (most of them practically float on dew). Two cautions: they're a little tricky to dock in a stiff wind because of their height; and they aren't intended for high-seas cruises.

As for rentals, here's how Rent-A-Cruise, a nationwide company, does it: You can get a 32-ft. job that sleeps six for \$250 to \$325 per week, complete with linen, dishes, insurance, charts and one tank of gas. Experience in navigation isn't necessary; Rent-A-Cruise figures it can show you how to pilot the craft via a few trial spins.

★ ★ ★

Unordered merchandise—followed by nasty letters—continues to be a perennial plague. But now, as the result of complaints about a stamp company, the Federal Trade Commission has issued a tough ultimatum which says:

1. The sender of unordered goods must clearly tell you that you did not solicit the goods.
2. You have no obligation to return the stuff, or even preserve it intact.
3. You only have to pay for it if you decide to buy it.

The common gimmick of the unordered-goods business is to threaten legal action if the merchandise is not bought or returned. Don't fall for it.

—By Edgar A. Grunwald

TRIAL BY JURY

(Continued from page 10)

However, the judge is not completely powerless in the face of a jury's decision. "The judge cannot upset a jury acquittal, but on conviction there are several avenues open to him," says The American Law Institute.

"He may direct an acquittal notwithstanding the verdict, when, as a matter of law, the evidence is insufficient to sustain a conviction. Or he may grant a new trial in the event of newly discovered evidence which probably would

around for ten minutes watching while the police frantically searched for the missing keys. Leaving the keys in a parked car is an offense in many states.

But, when harsh treatment was demanded, the juries studied by Kalven and Zeisel stood their ground and brought in tough verdicts. One such case involved a defendant who brutally beat an elderly, crippled man, dragged him to a lonely spot in the woods and strangled him. The death penalty resulted.

The jury does not revolt against the law, but remains the law's most constant, polite critic—"modest but eloquent," was the way Kalven and Zeisel described it.

Statistically, the judges felt that only 2% of the cases tried were "very difficult" for juries to handle and only 9% of the verdicts seemed to be "without merit."

One criticism of Kalven and Zeisel must lie in this question: How can a judge say what his decision would have been when he did not have the responsibility to decide? There is a gap between attitude and actual decision.

AS FOR CRITICISM of trial by judge, according to Samuel W. McCart in "Trial by Jury," "Judges are involved in politics and susceptible to pressures and loyalties which jurors are not." He further states that if a judge should go against public opinion in a case that has aroused the interest and emotions of the public his act would adversely affect public confidence in the judiciary. If juries make similar decisions, the juries absorb the blame, leaving the courts free of it. "This insulating effect of juries is of inestimable value," says McCart.

However, evidence of the public confidence in judges is expressed by the fact that a sizable percent of all trials in this country are held without a jury. Actually, the jury sits in only 15% of all major criminal cases in the United States.

The defendant may waive his right to jury trial and elect to be tried by the judge alone. The law, as a rule, permits this choice, except for civil cases. (In the latter, the jury cannot be waived unless both parties consent and, wherever there is an expectation that jury trial may favor one side, that side is going to insist on a jury trial.) Federal criminal cases also require consent of judge and prosecution for the defense to waive a jury. But jury waiver is certainly not something new. As early as 1693, there was a waiver on a misdemeanor charge in Baltimore. In 1829, Maryland recorded the first jury waiver in a felony while, in 1852, a statute in Maryland extended the

(Continued on page 54)



"... stop asking for a progress report on the toast, this isn't a board meeting."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

have changed the verdict, or because a procedural error or violation has prejudiced the defendant's rights.

"As a last alternative, the judge can moderate the penalty." [Except where specific law denies him that power.]

Further, the judge may order a directed verdict of "Not Guilty" before the jury withdraws, in a case where he feels the facts brought out do not establish a legal case. In both criminal and civil cases, the defendant can make the motion for a directed verdict and usually is the one who does so. If the judge grants the motion, he will order the jury to return a specified verdict.

Unpopular laws do not find favor with juries. In the Kalven and Zeisel study, they dislike regarding gambling as illegal and tend to recoil from labeling "criminal" any conduct in which they themselves might be involved, such as driving while drinking. Their decision is apt to be influenced by the thinking, "There, but for the grace of God, go I." Few juries will be a party to punishing an individual driver for an act while hundreds of others go unpunished.

In one case of malicious mischief, the jury was simply too amused to bring in a verdict of guilty against the man who removed the keys from an idling, but empty, police car and who then stood

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TRIAL BY JURY

(Continued from page 53)

right of waiver to all criminal cases, including capital cases.

Today, waiving jury trial in a criminal case is a regional custom which varies enormously from one part of the country to another. There are cases that attorneys know will be repulsive to juries; and where it is known in advance that a case may involve homosexuals, crimes against women, race prejudice and so forth, defense attorneys will not seek a jury trial.

The cases that remain for juries are those where attorneys feel their clients have a good chance of acquittal and also a better chance than before a judge.

Perhaps this is what Fred Escherick's lawyers thought, too.

The jury was alert, interested, intelligent—a cross section of people from clerks to businessmen to housewives. They followed the trial carefully, weighed the evidence sincerely and, in their hearts, brought in the only verdict they felt possible. It was not easy. Many of them had sleepless nights as a result.

The Escherick jurors will not soon forget the aftermath. They have been criticized, scorned, slandered and even threatened. Even ministers have complained in their pulpits about their decision.

People all over the world have written—the curious, the morbid, the angry. Letters have come streaming in to the boy, the judge, the attorneys and even to the Governor of Ohio, letters pleading for clemency, letters praising the jury, letters protesting the death sentence for a 16-year-old, letters against capital punishment and letters condemning the jury. Newspapers from as far away as London have contacted Ohio sources for information about the trial.

The judge has said little about the trial, the defense attorneys are talking only of the appeals they plan, the prosecutor—now defending the jury—calls the attacks on them "irresponsible," and adds, "It is desirable to have dissent, but when you begin attacking people who follow the letter of the law in making decisions, you begin to undermine the whole concept of the jury system."

To those who are trying to make a *cause célèbre* of the Escherick trial against the whole jury system, Denver attorney Robert Smedley has this warning:

"It is easy to suppose we could have democracy without the jury system, that we could have these cases decided by a panel of judges or by a group of professional jurors or arbitrators. It would be cheaper and less cumbersome. . . . But, let us hope that this never happens. The day our jury system is replaced with some easy alternative is the day that democracy and freedom will die." THE END

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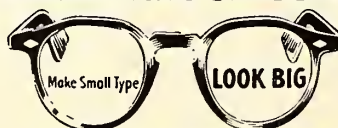


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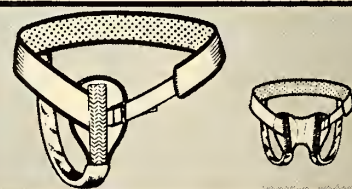
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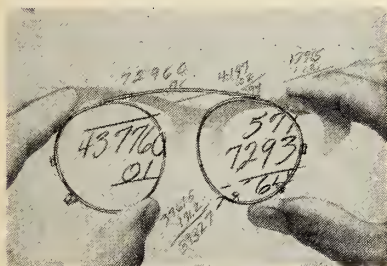
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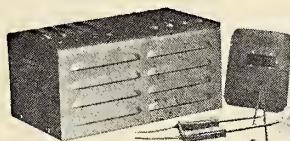
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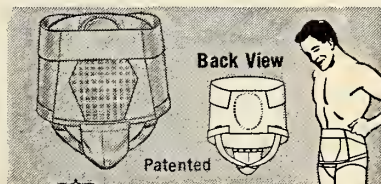
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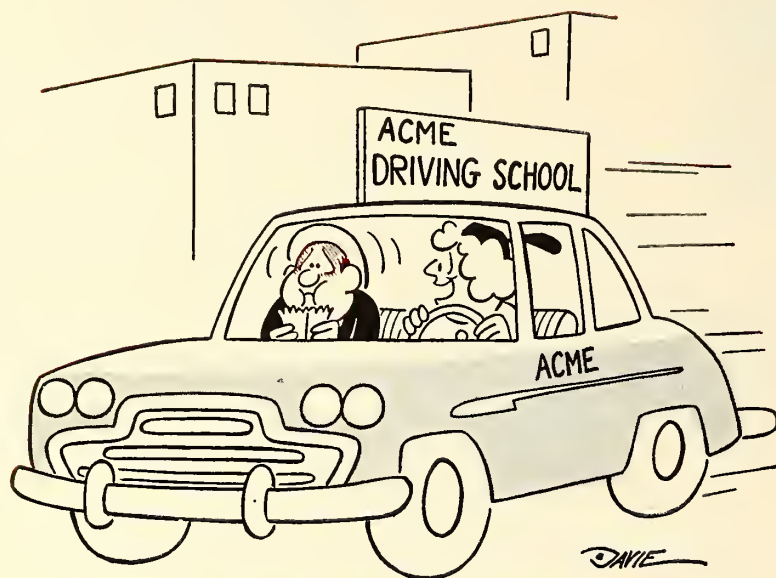
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"I thought only airliners carried those little paper bags."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

LADY WITH DUBIOUS TALENT

All during the ocean cruise, the Captain's table had suffered the presence of an empty-headed dame whose talk was confined largely to malicious scandal-mongering. On the last night, when toasts were being exchanged at the Captain's dinner, the grizzled old salt smiled grimly toward the gossiping pest, and said:

"Here's to a member of the opposite sex endowed with a truly magic quality: In ten short days she has transformed our promenade deck into a cat-walk."

SHANNON FIFE

"THE GOOD OLD DAYS"

Two oldtimers were discussing today's problems, when one exclaimed, "This is the darndest depression I've ever seen. Everybody's working and everybody's broke. At least we didn't have to work in the last one."

LUCILLE J. GOODYEAR

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There was this young farm couple who were expecting their first child. Both of them were very excited and wanted to be sure of the best of care for both baby and mother. So they journeyed into town to the doctor for her first checkup. After examining her, the brusque, old doctor stamped her stomach with a rubber stamp in the manner of a parcel package and sent them home without comment. Neither wife nor husband could read the writing but it was driving them out of their minds until the husband procured a magnifying glass powerful enough to enlarge the print. The words were: "When this writing gets large enough to read without a magnifying glass, take her to the hospital and call me."

LYNETTE CHAPMAN

SHORT CIRCUIT

I've backed and filled and turned and twisted,
Labored till I'm weary wristed.
In vain my groan, my tug, my snort.
The parking place is just too short.

DONNA EVLETH

PLUMPED UP PROPHECY

Some political prognosticators make too much hay out of a straw vote.

RAYMOND J. CVIKOTA

WHERE I'M, THEY AIN'T

When far afield for fish I roam,
They're biting nowhere else but home;
So back I go to catch a lot,
And that's the only place they're not.

S. S. BIDDLE

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Yo-yo: Women's hemlines.

GERTRUDE PIERSON

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That each about the other was telling the truth.

CHARLOTTE GREENSPAN

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DAN BENNETT

OF PROSE AND CONS

Gone are the love stories
Of my youth
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And language was couth.
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And action is brisk
And nothing is left
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SUZANNE DOUGLASS



"Don't you ever go dutch when you lunch?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE



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